



Daily Report

Sub-Saharan Africa

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CONTENTS

11 August 1993

NOTICE TO READERS: An * indicates material not disseminated in electronic form.

CENTRAL AFRICA

Central African Republic

President Opens Electoral Campaign [PANA] 1

Equatorial Guinea

2 Basque Separatists Arrested; Terrorist Plans Uncovered [Malabo Radio] 1

Zaire

Presidential Supporter Calls Birindwa 'Outlaw' [AFP] 1

EAST AFRICA

Kenya

Muslim Leaders Released, To Appear in Court [DAILY NATION 9 Aug] 2

Attempt To Burn Down Mombasa Town Hall Fails [THE STANDARD 9 Aug] 2

Somalia

Ali Mahdi Radio Reports Closure of Afgooye Airport [Voice of the Somali Republic] 2

REPUBLIC OF SOUTH AFRICA

De Klerk Views Elections, Future Role, Mandela [Berlin DIE WELT 10 Aug] 3

ANC Says De Klerk Emergency Threat 'Irresponsible' [BUSINESS DAY 11 Aug] 4

Second Draft Interim Constitution Unveiled at Talks 4

'Significant Changes' Proposed [SAPA] 4

Powers for Regions Detailed [SAPA] 5

2d Draft Receives 'Better Reception' [SAPA] 6

Homeland, DP React 'Positively' [Johannesburg Radio] 7

Constitution-Making Body Renamed Constitutional Assembly [Johannesburg Radio] 7

Botha: NP Erred in Not Including Traditional Leaders [SAPA] 7

Mangope Urges Negotiators 'To Accommodate Ethnicity' [SAPA] 7

Party Officials Comment on Future of Afrikaner Politics [Johannesburg TV] 8

Government Views Demand for Walvis Bay's Return to Namibia [SAPA] 10

PAC Supporters Riot in Cape Town Over Members' Detention [Johannesburg Radio] 10

IFP Claims Transkei Involved in Bhambayi Violence [SAPA] 10

DP Youth Slam ANC for Disrupting Party's Work [SAPA] 11

South African Press Review for 11 Aug [THE STAR 11 Aug, etc] 11

* Federal Debate: Regional Options Discussed [FINANCIAL MAIL 4 Jun] 12

* Villiers: Money From Sale of Stockpiled Oil [WEEKEND ARGUS 29/30 May] 15

* Rising Influx of African Immigrants Noted [THE STAR 31 May] 15

* Increasing Attacks on Farmers Reported 16

'Mau-Mau' Style [SUNDAY TIMES 23 May] 16

PAC Official [THE STAR 24 May] 17

Livestock Mutilated [THE STAR 24 May] 17

Incidents Listed [THE ARGUS 25 May] 18

Security Plan [SUNDAY TIMES 30 May] 18

Unions Meet [THE STAR 2 Jun]	19
Farm Raid [THE STAR 4 Jun]	19
Farmers Warned [THE STAR 4 Jun]	20
Curfew Demanded [THE STAR 4 Jun]	20

SOUTHERN AFRICA

Angola

UK Arms Embargo Lifting 'Not a Surprise' [London International]	21
UN Special Representative Goes to Zaire for Talks [Luanda Radio]	21
UNITA's Valentim Levels Criticism [London International]	21
Situation Reported Unchanged in Cuito, Cubal [Luanda Radio]	22
Correction to Catholic Bishop Reportedly Evacuated	22

Mozambique

Opposition Rejects Government Electoral Law Proposal [Maputo Radio]	23
Chissano Receives Visiting Zambian Foreign Minister [Maputo Radio]	23
Renamo Official Says Government Selling Relief Food [London International]	23

Namibia

Cabinet Welcomes Walvis Bay Exclusion From Constitutions [SAPA]	24
---	----

Swaziland

'Steady Deterioration' in Government Administration [THE TIMES OF SWAZILAND 11 Aug]	24
--	----

WEST AFRICA

Liberia

UN Resolution Passed on Deployment of Advance Observers [Monrovia Radio]	25
Sawyer Receives Advance Member of UN Technical Team [Monrovia Radio]	25
UN Technical Team Begins Consultations [Monrovia Radio]	25
ECOMOG Accuses NPFL of Violating Peace Accord [AFP]	25
Taylor Aide Appeals for Lifting Ban on Food Convoys [FRATERNITE MATIN 10 Aug]	26
Government Reestablishes Diplomatic Ties With PRC [Monrovia Radio]	26

Niger

Niger-Nigeria Joint Commission Meeting Ends 9 Aug [Niamey Radio]	26
--	----

Nigeria

Interim Government Discussed at Governors' Meeting	26
President Commends Governors' Efforts [Lagos TV]	26
Vice President Details Interim Government [Lagos TV]	27
Aikhomu: State of Emergency an Option [Lagos Radio]	28
Government To Announce Interim Government Members [Lagos Radio]	28
Press Official Clarifies Electoral Procedures [Lagos TV]	28
Police Take Safety Measures, Warn Against Trouble [Lagos Radio]	28
Papers on Political Stalemate, Abiola's Trip, Other Issues [Lagos Radio]	28

Togo

Olympio States Conditions for Return to Lome [Libreville Radio]	29
France Donates Military Equipment for Elections [Lome Radio]	30

Central African Republic

President Opens Electoral Campaign

AB0908180293 Dakar PANA in French 1151 GMT
9 August 93

[Text] Dakar, 9 Aug (PANA)—President Andre Kolingba opened the electoral campaign in Bangui on 8 August, calling on all Central Africans to wage a "war of ideas" in the best interest of the nation.

Nine candidates are standing in the presidential election which is scheduled to take place on 22 August. The candidates include General Andre Kolingba, Mr. David Dacko—who led the country in 1960 after independence and after the downfall of Emperor Bokassa I in 1979—and current Prime Minister Enoch Lakoue.

Three independent candidates are also standing in the election as well as three other political leaders: Messrs Abel Goumba, leader of the Patriotic Movement for progress, former Prime Minister Ange Patasse, who served under Emperor Bokassa and heads the Central African People's Liberation Movement, and former Prime Minister Timothee Malendoma.

In a radio and television broadcast message to the nation, and according to news reaching PANA in Dakar this morning, the Central African head of state has presented the electoral campaign as a "war of ideas" for the manifestos drawn up by the candidates in the best interest of the country.

After the legislative elections that will be held on the same day, about 400 other candidates will be fighting for the 85 seats at the new pluralist National Assembly, the same source disclosed.

Equatorial Guinea

2 Basque Separatists Arrested; Terrorist Plans Uncovered

AB1008191193 Malabo Radio Nacional de Guinea
Ecuatorial Network in Spanish 0600 GMT 10 Aug 93

[Text] The State Security Services arrested two commandos of the terrorist Basque Separatist Movement known as Euzkadi ta Azkatasuna [ETA] near the African Unity Square in the presidential ward, Malabo, on 8 August. Their arrest occurred as President Obiang Nguema Mbasogo, founding chairman of the Democratic Party of Equatorial Guinea, was doing his daily sporting routine.

Evidence gathered by the security services after their preliminary investigations includes, among others,

forged passports and pictures of the African Unity Square taken from Malabo miramar school.

According to a government source contacted by the national radio and television, the services say they have information from foreign special services about a series of operations against our country from abroad. These operations include the clandestine arrival of ETA commandos, arms, ammunition, and military equipment on the national territory for terrorist acts against civilian and military authorities and political party leaders and officials in order to prevent the 12 September legislative election. The plan is also aimed at sabotage against national and foreign property and citizens residing in Equatorial Guinea. [Words indistinct] the main objective is to destabilize our country, which is currently preparing for the 12 legislative election.

The government, which deplores all this, calls on the people to remain calm but vigilant in the face of any maneuvers aimed at disrupting the atmosphere of peace, harmony, tranquility, and (?happiness) prevailing in our country [words indistinct].

Zaire

Presidential Supporter Calls Birindwa 'Outlaw'

AB1008215493 Paris AFP in French 1341 GMT
10 Aug 93

[Excerpt] Kinshasa, 10 Aug (AFP)—An official of the presidential group has called Prime Minister Faustin Birindwa an "outlaw." Birindwa was appointed at a political conclave organized in March by President Mobutu Sese Seko. Mr. Mandungu-Bula Nyati, the deputy head of the delegation of the presidential group that is to participate in the future negotiations with the opposition, accused Mr. Birindwa of not acting in line with the policy decided upon at the conclave that appointed him at his post. He made the accusation during a special meeting of the monitoring committee of that conclave last weekend, Zairian television reported today.

"We sent a letter to the prime minister in which we reminded him of his pledge to abide by the resolutions and recommendations made at the conclave. We drew his attention to the tendency of the government to act with total disregard to the given directives," Mr. Nyati said.

Among the priorities set up for Mr. Birindwa, there was first, the organization of electoral operations, according to a timetable to be followed over 12 months. The electoral operations have not even started yet. Mr. Nyati also called for the resumption of the civilian and humanitarian cooperation initiated by the United Nations and called on the organization to "use its influence on the foreign powers" (the United States, France, and Belgium) in order to keep them from intervening in the Zairian political crisis. [passage omitted]

Kenya

Muslim Leaders Released, To Appear in Court

EA0908103293 Nairobi DAILY NATION in English
9 Aug 93 p 28

[Text] Nine Muslim leaders released on Saturday [7 August] evening following violent riots which devastated Lamu town will appear in court on 13th August charged with creating a disturbance in a manner likely to cause a breach of the peace. They were released on a free bond of 100,000 shillings [Shs] each.

Soon after their release, shortly before 6 PM, Muslims in the town staged a peaceful demonstration to celebrate. The jubilant marchers gathered at Juma mosque. The 500 Muslims carried the Islamic leader Abdunassir Skandar shoulder-high chanting takbeer [glorification] and allahu akbar. The demonstration was followed by special prayers at the mosque.

Mr. Skandar claimed the Lamu district commissioner [DC], Mr John Sala, was to blame for the riots since he allegedly instructed the anti-riot police to start the chaos. He said Muslims would never burn buildings as most of them were owned by fellow Muslims.

A police spokesman said investigations were still going on. He said the nine leaders were to record statements with the criminal investigations department but the group leader said they would not do so until they consulted their lawyers.

Two Lamu residents, Mr Sharif Hamza and Mr Mohamed Omar Obo, also claimed that the DC and his armed men were to blame for the riots. The two men said tear gas canisters were thrown inside the houses. Former FORD [Forum for the Restoration of Democracy] Kenya Lamu district chairman, Mr Richard Ahmed, warned that unless the DC was removed, something more serious could happen. He said Lamu people would never cooperate with the DC. He also blamed the two area members of parliament for remaining silent about the whole situation. The director of new Mvita Hospital, Dr H.M. Abdallah, said: "Mr Sala should be disciplined for resorting to terror tactics instead of initiating dialogue with the local people."

Damage estimates were put at Shs 41.7 million. The GSU (General Service Unit) men were still patrolling the alleys of Lamu yesterday. A Lamu resident, Mr Abdulrahman Sagaaf, said that when riot police stormed their house, 3,000 shillings and a gold necklace were stolen. A spokesman at Petley's Inn said the estimated damage was Shs 4.5 million, Bush Garden lost Shs 2.5 million, Already Stores lost Shs 2.5 million, M/S Onali Dawood-bhai's stores Shs 1.2 million, Mackenzie House Shs 30 million, Mahrus Hotel Shs 300,000 and Bahati Lodging

about Shs 200,000. An official of Standard Bank, which lost about Shs 800,000 in stationery, said operations would resume today.

The Mombasa KANU [Kenya African National Union] chairman, Shariff Nassir, yesterday said that the government should institute an inquiry into the riots. He said: "The government should establish exactly who was in the wrong: whether it was the police, the administration or the rioters."

Attempt To Burn Down Mombasa Town Hall Fails

EA0908095193 Nairobi THE STANDARD in English
9 Aug 93 p 12

[Text] An attempt to burn down Mombasa municipal council offices by a gang of unidentified people failed yesterday. A petrol bomb the gang exploded only damaged the main door leading to the council inspector's offices. The incident occurred shortly before 8 P.M. on Saturday [7 August] night. The town's fire brigade personnel rushed to the scene and extinguished the fire before it could cause much damage.

After the explosion, an anonymous caller told THE STANDARD Mombasa bureau on Saturday night: "We are now on Mombasa and we shall continue until Friday," then he hurriedly hang up.

Police sources confirmed the incident saying investigations had been launched. A council askari [guard], Mr Francis Anaya, said the spot where the bomb exploded smelled of petrol.

There have been incidents of petrol bombings which have baffled police in Mombasa recently. A petrol bomb was early last month hurled at a nominated MP, Mr. Rashid Mohamed Sajjad's car but nobody was injured. In the same month, three people walked into a shop belonging to a supporter of the unregistered Islamic Party of Kenya with a jerrican full of petrol and attempted to set it on fire.

Somalia

Ali Mahdi Radio Reports Closure of Afgooye Airport

EA1008203493 Mogadishu Voice of the Somali
Republic in Somali 1100 GMT 10 Aug 93

[Text] A report reaching us from the UN Operation in Somalia says that the No. 50 Airport near Afgooye has been closed. The airport is said to have been closed because the Somali National Alliance [SNA] bandits have been receiving military and economic assistance through the airport. The report says the airport will remain closed until the SNA is dismantled and stability is restored.

De Klerk Views Elections, Future Role, Mandela

AU1008150493 Berlin DIE WELT in German
10 Aug 93 p 6

[Interview with President F.W. de Klerk by Thomas Knemeyer; place and date not given: "De Klerk: One Cannot Eat One's Right to Vote"]

[Text] [Knemeyer] Mr. President, the first elections without racial barriers are supposed to take place in South Africa on 27 April 1994. Could these elections also be held under the current, partly anarchic conditions?

[De Klerk] No. The violence must abate if we want to have fair elections.

[Knemeyer] If the election date is maintained, Nelson Mandela will, in all likelihood, move into the office of the South African president here in Pretoria in nine months' time. What role will you play then?

[De Klerk] In the new constitution, the position of president will be fundamentally different from the position that I currently hold. He will be the head of a government of national unity, with newly defined powers, in a rule-of-law state, where it will no longer be Parliament according to constitutional and a catalogue of basic rights that is the highest authority, in a federal state with autonomous regions. Therefore, the current presidency will be over on election day.

[Knemeyer] How do you see the separation of powers at the executive level?

[De Klerk] The chairmen of all the parties that achieve an agreed number of votes will get special powers. This is still being negotiated at the moment. All parties that exceed a certain percentage will be represented in the cabinet at ministerial level. During the five-year term of office of the government of national unity, the big parties will set down the guidelines together.

My party will doubtlessly be one of the strongest of these parties. If it becomes the strongest force as a result of the elections, your assumption will not come true. Thus, my fate lies in the hands of the voters and of my party.

[Knemeyer] You can really imagine getting a majority of black and white voters?

[De Klerk] My party (the National Party) is already the least racist party in South Africa if one looks at our grassroots. I am not a prophet, but I expect a new party landscape after the first elections.

I believe that the African National Congress (ANC), which is still representing contradictory ideologies and views, will lose its historical founding support of the voters.

[Knemeyer] At the moment, there still seems to be very little trust among De Klerk (National party), Mandela

(ANC), and Buthelezi (Inkatha)—these are the leaders of the big parties. Why should this be different in only nine months?

[De Klerk] The uncertainty, which still exists, will disappear after the elections. The election campaign will be over then. And then we will all have the legal duty to cooperate. We must jointly make sure that the South African economy begins to grow again and that reconciliation takes place. Of course, there will still be conflicts, in particular regarding individual persons. However, this is probably the case in all coalition governments in the world. I believe that the politicians will grow beyond their current conflicts as soon as the voters have decided on the relative strengths of the individual parties.

[Knemeyer] Were there moments in your negotiations with Mandela when there was complete agreement on the direction that should be taken, and when you were both aware of the historic responsibility for South Africa and did not just quarrel about what is going to happen and who gets what?

[De Klerk] (Hesitates) Sometimes the relationship between Mr. Mandela and myself was very cloudy, sometimes it was even in great danger. I really think that my hands are clean. I have never personally attacked Mr. Mandela. Unfortunately, he, for his part, has attacked me, just now again in Taiwan, when he accused me of being indifferent to the lives of black people.

[Knemeyer] Thus, no friendship, but a business relationship—similar to the one between Margaret Thatcher and Gorbachev?

[De Klerk] Quite so. We are in competition as politicians, but we agree about certain directions; for instance, we agree that our people have to be reconciled and that our economy urgently needs growth. Over the past three years there has been a rapprochement in many points. This gives me the hope that we will be able to come to further compromise solutions.

[Knemeyer] What can you, as president, still do to contain the excessive violence? More and more people believe in a mysterious third power, which is fanning the unrest.

[De Klerk] We can impose a state of emergency with very strict conditions. At the moment I am still shying away from that. However, I will not permit the entire country to fall into complete anarchy. The third power was originally described as meaning that government structures are deliberately fanning the violence while the government is negotiating. I am absolutely convinced that this third power has never existed. But if the third power means faceless people in the dark, ultra-radicals who want to thwart the process of negotiations, then I do believe that it exists. There are rebels in the ANC who participate in violent actions against the will of the ANC leadership. There are also such people among the white rightists. It cannot be ruled out that individual members of the Armed Forces are also involved—but certainly not

on a broad basis. A well-organized third power, whose tentacles reach into the Armed Forces and secretly undermine them? No.

[Knemeyer] Even bourgeois South Africans believe that not only will a state of emergency be imposed, but that there will be a military coup if the violence does not abate. Is this possible?

[De Klerk] I think this is unlikely. There is a relationship of trust between us and the leadership of the defense forces and the police. In South Africa there is no tradition of military coups.

[Knemeyer] The ANC has announced that it will present a burden equalization law immediately after the elections and will levy special taxes to lead to a social balance between the rich and the poor—similar to Germany after the war. Would you join in that?

[De Klerk] I am against this concept. Our taxes are already too high and have a negative effect on foreign investment. If we want growth, we must reduce taxes. The government must obtain the means to face the challenges to our nerve from a constantly growing economy. We should not try to cut ever larger pieces out of the existing cake but we should enlarge the cake.

We must tear down trade barriers and open up our economy—but for this purpose our situation has to normalize first. All sanctions must be abolished, and we must regain access to the World Bank and the IMF.

[Knemeyer] Since February 1990, when you brought about the change from apartheid to democracy, many things have changed in South Africa—for the better but also for the worse. What would you have done differently with hindsight?

[De Klerk] Basically nothing. I would have done things just the same. As regards details, I would perhaps have done a few things differently.

[Knemeyer] Black people complain: Nothing has changed for us, we are as poor and underprivileged as before.

[De Klerk] It is true that nothing has improved for most South Africans in physical and material terms. The new South Africa will begin only after the elections, and then it will take a lot of hard work to improve the standard of living of our citizens. One cannot eat one's right to vote.

We have done what we were able to do. We have abolished all laws that involved racial discrimination. We cannot change the people's hearts and drive apartheid out of their minds. But we have established the preconditions for that.

[Knemeyer] Are you ever close to despair? Do you ever think: I have done my share, now others should continue.

[De Klerk] No, because I believe in what I am doing. As long as many people want me to be in command and to conclude what I have begun, I am available.

[Knemeyer] You are a devout Christian. Do you ask for God's help before making important decisions?

[De Klerk] Religion has a fundamental importance for me. There is no day on which I do not kneel and ask God for help. But I do not consider the Bible to be a practical instruction manual, which one opens, turns to a certain page, and then suddenly a light appears.

ANC Says De Klerk Emergency Threat 'Irresponsible'

MB1108093193 Johannesburg BUSINESS DAY in English 11 Aug 93 p 2

[Excerpt] The ANC [African National Congress] yesterday condemned as irresponsible President F.W. de Klerk's reported threat to consider emergency rule as a last resort against violence.

ANC spokesman Carl Niehaus said that the ANC was appalled by De Klerk's suggestion, in an interview published by German newspaper Welt on Monday.

Reuter reports Niehaus said: "We accept it is necessary to use additional police and soldiers, but...violence can be addressed only in full consultation with the community and by a multilateral peacekeeping force. We consider it an irresponsible remark. It smacks of the old government attitude of unilateralism and baasskap [domination] and it reflects the bankruptcy of his rule," Niehaus said.

However, government spokesman Dave Steward said yesterday De Klerk had mentioned emergency rule as a possibility, not as his choice of strategy, to control violence.

Police spokesman Gen Leon Mellet said he did not expect De Klerk to use his power to impose an emergency.

"At this stage it is an option, but it's an inappropriate option because ... emergency rule would put an artificial lid on the violence without addressing the roots of the trouble." [passage omitted]

Second Draft Interim Constitution Unveiled at Talks

'Significant Changes' Proposed

MB1008123093 Johannesburg SAPA in English 1152 GMT 10 Aug 93

[By David Greybe]

[Text] Johannesburg August 10 SAPA—The second draft interim constitution was tabled at democracy talks on Tuesday with significant changes proposed on the powers for regions.

This followed widespread criticism of the first draft by participants, including the government/National Party [NP], Democratic Party [DP], and members of the Concerned South Africans Group (Cosag). They argued when the first draft was unveiled two weeks ago that regions were not given sufficient powers.

The second draft is still not a complete constitution for the interim period, but besides the proposed changes to regions it contains a lot more technical details.

The committee of specialists responsible for the interim constitution said in an accompanying report on Tuesday that following the debate on the first draft "we have made it clear that SPR (States/Provinces/Regions) legislatures and governments will be vested with definite powers from the moment that the constitution comes into force".

At the same time, the constitution makes provision on a transitional basis for the way in which administration will be handled and supervised until the necessary coordination and rationalisation has been completed.

For the first time the constitution proposes that regions will have so-called original powers, which are derived directly from the constitution.

"They differ from delegated powers which are derived from a higher legislative authority, and as such can be altered or withdrawn by that authority," the technical committee of specialists said in its report.

Moreover, the exercise of delegated powers is subject to much stricter scrutiny by a court, whereas the only limitation on original powers is the constitution itself.

"Put simply, original powers vested in SPRs which are derived from the constitution cannot be withdrawn by the national government, nor can they be changed without amending the constitution itself. They are stronger and less open to challenge than delegated powers." The report adds: "The national government may not use its powers so as to negate the powers given to the SPRs in the constitution. It cannot occupy the whole field itself and must leave legitimate scope for the exercise of power by the SPRs..."

The exact powers proposed for regions fall into two sub-sections: Exclusive powers and concurrent powers. Exclusive powers refer to those powers which are essentially within the primary legislative competence of the authority in whom they are vested.

"Ordinarily an authority with 'exclusive powers' is the only authority with the competence to enact legislation in the field of such powers. Put simply, the national government may not legislate in the field of 'exclusive powers' reserved for the SPRs save in the special circumstances identified in the constitution, and then only to the extent that the constitution permits such intervention," the technical committee explained in its report.

Concurrent powers are those in which two or more legislative authorities have legislative competence.

"Where there is a clear conflict between the legislation of the national authority, and the SPR authority, the legislation of the national authority prevails", it states.

The committee explains, however, that it has made this subject to the limitation recognised in the 27 constitutional principles already identified, and which will underpin the interim and final constitutions.

In effect that means "the national government may not use its powers so as to encroach on the geographic, functional or institutional integrity of the SPRs or in a manner which would deprive an SPR substantially of any of its concurrent competencies".

Should there be a dispute between the national and the SPR governments in regard to the exercise of concurrent powers, a court will decide whether or not the national government has gone too far and encroached on the integrity of the SPR.

The committee further explained that it had made provision for constitutional continuity so that there would be no void with the changeover from the old to the new constitutional South Africa.

"The constitution for the transitional period which we are preparing would make provision for a transfer from existing legislative, executive (including administrative) and judicial authorities to be constituted under the constitution. At no time will there be a hiatus in which no authority exists."

The committee added it needed greater clarification from the Negotiating Council on a number of issues raised during the debate on the first draft on which different views were expressed. These included:

- The deadlock-breaking mechanism concerning the drawing up of the final constitution;
- SPR constitutions; and
- "Whether the constitution-making body will have the power to alter the number, boundaries and powers of SPRs as set out in the constitution for the transitional period".

Powers for Regions Detailed

*MB1008174393 Johannesburg SAPA in English 1231
GMT 10 Aug 93*

[By David Greybe]

[Text] Johannesburg Aug 10 SAPA—Separate "exclusive" and "concurrent" powers are proposed for regions in the second draft, interim constitution unveiled at democracy talks on Tuesday. It states a state/

provincial/regional (SPR) government "shall have exclusive legislative competences, including all necessary ancillary powers pertaining thereto, in the following functional areas":

- the appropriation of SPR revenue and moneys for financing the government and services of the SPR;
- SPR planning and development;
- town planning;
- firefighting, ambulance services and other civil protection services;
- language policy and language(s) for official use in the SPR;
- SPR cultural affairs;
- traditional authorities and indigenous law;
- markets and pounds;
- road traffic;
- delivery of water, electricity and other essential services;
- SPR tourism and recreation;
- SPR public media;
- SPR roads;
- SPR public transport; and
- casinos, racing and gambling.

"An SPR legislature may by resolution decline to accept any of the exclusive competences referred to it (above) if it is unable to exercise such competences by reason of lack of administrative, infrastructural or related capacities, but may at any time thereafter require Parliament to transfer any such competence to it", the draft states.

It adds that Parliament, which it proposes will sit at the houses of Parliament in Cape Town unless the speaker directs otherwise on the grounds of public interest, security or convenience, will not legislate on matters falling within the functional areas specified above unless:

- "It is necessary for the setting of minimum standards or effective exercise of control over the quality and delivery of services; or
- "It is necessary for the maintenance of essential national standards, the maintenance of national security or the prevention of unreasonable action taken by one SPR which is prejudicial to the interests of another SPR or the country as a whole; or
- "Uniformity of minimum standards across the nation is required regarding a matter falling within such functional area; or

—"It may be necessary for the determination of national economic policies, the promotion of inter-SPR commerce and the protection of the common market in respect of the mobility of goods, services, capital and labour."

The draft further states that an SPR government will, subject to certain provisions mentioned below, have full legislative competence for SPR purposes, and Parliament will, also subject to certain provisions mentioned below, have concurrent legislative competence in the following functional areas:

..."Taxation for SPR purposes"; local government; housing; education; health services; welfare services; agriculture; fish and game preservation; the environment; public works; SPR and local policing; and SPR correctional services.

"If Parliament exercises its concurrent legislative competence in terms of (the above), the legislative competence of an SPR government shall be constrained only to the extent that the relevant parliamentary legislation deals with such matters and expressly or by necessary implication limits the legislative competence of SPR government," the draft states.

Whilst the interim constitution remains in force, and subject to its provisions, the legislative competences of an SPR "shall not be amended or diminished without the consent of such SPR legislature".

It added that Parliament will not be allowed to exercise its powers so as to encroach upon the geographical, functional or institutional integrity of an SPR or in a manner which would deprive an SPR government substantially of any of its competences.

Executive power relating to all functional areas in which an SPR government has legislative competence, shall vest in the SPR executive.

2d Draft Receives 'Better Reception'

MB1008183493 Johannesburg SAPA in English 1804 GMT 10 Aug 93

[By David Greybe]

[Text] Johannesburg August 10 SAPA—The second draft interim constitution met with a better reception at its unveiling at the World Trade Centre at Kempton Park on Tuesday than did its predecessor. The fact that so-called exclusive and concurrent powers were for the first time identified was welcomed by participants across the political spectrum, including those who had criticised the proposed powers for regions in the first draft. "This is definitely a step forward," Bophuthatswana's Rowan Cronje said during a break in proceedings.

Discussions on the second draft began on Tuesday afternoon and will continue on Wednesday.

Bophuthatswana, a member of the Concerned South Africans Group (Cosag), fiercely attacked the lack of regional powers, exclusive and concurrent, during the debate on the first draft.

The leader of the government negotiating team, and minister of constitutional development, Roelf Meyer, said afterwards that aspects of the first draft which had been criticised had in the second draft been handled effectively. The second draft contained "specific improvements, especially with the recognition of exclusive powers for regions", he said.

Other matters still needed attention, but in general the draft provided a clearer picture of what the final product would look like.

The important issue of a deadlock-breaking mechanism for the drawing up of the final constitution still had to be worked out, but negotiators agreed during Tuesday's debate to allow for bilateral and multilateral contact behind the scenes to find an acceptable formula.

The dividing line between national and regional governments on the issue of concurrent powers—such as education and health—will also have to be sorted out, Mr. Meyer said.

However, the second draft already provided an improvement on the first as far as the concerns raised by the government and other delegates were concerned, he added. "It is something to build on," African National Congress Secretary General Cyril Ramaphosa commented. Mr. Cronje said Bophuthatswana would be arguing for increased powers for regions to raise funds. For example, regional governments should have the right to tax companies operating locally, he said. Mr. Cronje described the second draft as a constitution with federal aspects—"not a federal constitution".

Homeland, DP React 'Positively'

*MB1108070593 Johannesburg Radio South Africa
Network in English 0500 GMT 11 Aug 93*

[Text] Bophuthatswana, one of the Concerned South Africans Group which up to now has strongly opposed the draft interim constitution, and the Democratic Party, have reacted positively to the second draft constitution tabled at the World Trade Center in Kempton Park yesterday.

Bophuthatswana's chief negotiator, Mr. Rowan Cronje, described the draft constitution as a definite step forward, and in Kimberley, president Lucas Mangope of Bophuthatswana said he was prepared to accept a federal system for South Africa. However, President Mangope said it had to be federalism as he understood the term, and not an attempt to form a unitary government.

The Democratic Party's negotiator, Mrs. N. Finnemore, said that the draft constitution placed a federal option on the table. Earlier, the minister of constitutional development, Mr. Roelf Meyer, said he trusts that the second

draft interim constitution which was tabled at Kempton Park yesterday, will satisfy the parties that are boycotting the negotiations. Mr. Meyer said the second draft acknowledged the exclusive powers of regions. A final proposal for a new constitution, he said, would not be ready before next month's short parliamentary session, and will probably only be tabled during a special session a month later.

Constitution-Making Body Renamed Constitutional Assembly

*MB1008163193 Johannesburg Radio South Africa
Network in English 1100 GMT 10 Aug 93*

[Text] The Negotiating Council at the World Trade Center has agreed that the body to write the final constitution for South Africa will be known as the Constitutional Assembly. Until now the body has been referred to as the constitution-making body. A member of the Planning Committee, Mr. Colin Eglin, said the term assembly fitted in with the name of the National Assembly and the name Constitutional Assembly identified its function very accurately.

Botha: NP Erred in Not Including Traditional Leaders

*MB0908161593 Johannesburg SAPA in English 1502
GMT 9 Aug 93*

[Text] Johannesburg Aug 9 SAPA—The government's biggest mistake had been to exclude traditional leaders from central government, Foreign Affairs Minister Pik Botha said in Johannesburg on Monday. Addressing a news briefing about the Transvaal National Party's [NP] election strategy, Mr. Botha said the NP was the only party which would constitutionally guarantee a role for traditional leaders in a future government. "The greatest mistake the government ever made was to take the power of appointment to central government from traditional leaders."

Mr. Botha said traditional leaders had been urged by the NP to come forward with proposals on their participation in a future government. The NP was the only party trusted by traditional leaders, he said. "We know them and understand them."

Mr. Botha added that the Lebowa and kaNgwane self-governing states—set up by the NP under its apartheid ideology—were run by "puppet governments" who did not have as much support as the traditional leaders. This was apparently a reference to their links with the African National Congress.

Mangope Urges Negotiators 'To Accommodate Ethnicity'

*MB1008160293 Johannesburg SAPA in English 1211
GMT 10 Aug 93*

[Text] Kimberley Aug 10 SAPA—Bophuthatswana President Lucas Mangope on Tuesday urged advocates of a

unitary system of government to find ways to accommodate ethnicity. Addressing the Northern Cape Agricultural Union in Kimberley, the homeland leader said it was counterproductive to deny ethnicity in South Africa. "We say recognise the reality. We say give government to compatible peoples in their own areas. It is my humble opinion that democracy will remain a pipe dream in a society as deeply divided as ours, if power remains the exclusive preserve of a central government in a majoritarian system," he said.

Mr. Mangope said Bophuthatswana was prepared to consider the federal option, provided it was true federalism. His administration would reject any move to introduce a unitary system as this would lead to a disaster for anyone who disagreed with the African National Congress/South African Communist Party alliance. "We will never relinquish our precious right to be the masters of our own destiny," Mr. Mangope said.

Party Officials Comment on Future of Afrikaner Politics

MB1008182093 Johannesburg SABC TV 1 Network in Afrikaans 1830 GMT 9 Aug 93

[Statements by African National Congress spokesman Carl Niehaus; Afrikaner National Union leader Andries Beyers; Democratic Party spokesman Chris April; Inkatha Freedom Party spokesman Jurie Mentz; Conservative Party spokesman Dr. Pieter Mulder; and National Party spokesman Marthinus van Schalkwyk on the "Agenda" program chaired by South African Broadcasting Corporation correspondent Freek Robinson—live]

[Excerpt] [Robinson] Good evening, and welcome from the old show ground, or Sturrock Park as it is also called. We hope to bring you an interesting program tonight: the future of Afrikaner politics. For the past 40 years and more, the Afrikaner has dominated formal politics in this country. Tonight we have with us six of the largest parties in the country, as well as their supporters. We are going to try to find out what lies ahead for the Afrikaner, because much has changed. We no longer have the old race-based membership of parties where, for example, only white Afrikaans-speaking people could be members. On the stage tonight, for example, we have a colored person representing the Democratic Party [DP]. Much has changed. So, what does the future hold for the Afrikaner?

The parties we have here tonight are all represented in Parliament. We regret we could not have any other parties, but we had to draw the line somewhere. Let me introduce the members of our panel. First, the ANC [African National Congress] representative, Mr. Carl Niehaus. Next, Mr. Andries Beyers of the Afrikaner Volksunie [Afrikaner National Union—AVU]. Then Mr. Chris April of the DP; Mr. Jurie Mentz of the Inkatha Freedom Party [IFP]; Dr. Pieter Mulder of the Conservative Party [CP]; and Mr. Marthinus van Schalkwyk of the National Party [NP]. Each one of them will be given

about 1 minute to state their position on the matter, and thereafter we will open the debate to the audience, who will be given the opportunity to ask questions. First, then, Mr. Carl Niehaus of the ANC.

[Niehaus] Freek, I am Carl Niehaus of the ANC, an Afrikaner within the ANC, the only organization which really has a history of nonracism, which is decades long; an organization which for years has said there is a place for everyone in South Africa. Our banner says South Africa belongs to all its people. The ANC is an organization which believes that everyone, whether white or black, can be a true South African citizen; that no one need fear for the future; that, as stated in our manifesto, the Afrikaner can develop and use his language to the fullest extent.

But we also say that every person has the right to be fully recognized in a bill of human rights and in a constitution. We say each individual has the right to develop his language and culture. We say we must have democracy in South Africa, because for too long there were political organizations which denied our people; which tried to build walls; which tried to keep one group from another which was looked down upon. We say everyone belongs together. We say there is a future in this country for everyone, on an equal basis, in a united country, a country which in the future can be economically powerful, and which will give to all, white and black...

[Robinson, interrupting] Thank you very much, Mr. Niehaus.

[Niehaus] ...the right to live his or her life to the fullest extent.

[Robinson] A bit too long there, but that's how politicians are. Mr. Beyers of the AVU?

[Beyers] Freek, Afrikaners throughout the country are indeed very concerned about what is taking place in South African politics. There is much uncertainty, because the negotiation process is not delivering the results which we would all like to see. Afrikaners realize very well, more and more of them, that the self-determination which we seek must take place in harmony with the whole democratization process. The Afrikaner is prepared to bend over very far backwards. We ask that our very moderate demand of self-determination be granted us. We believe that could provide a solution to the country's problems in that regard.

There are encouraging signs. Recently the NP and even the ANC and IFP and the DP expressed themselves in favor of one or other form of self-determination. On the other hand, the Afrikaner Volksfront [Afrikaner National Front] expressed itself in favor of a federal solution. When that happens, when the NP and those

around it support self-determination and the AVF supports federalism, then we are moving towards the compromise, the only possible compromise for this country—namely, self-determination within a federal state—the AVU's policy. We say: Let's go for it, it will solve this country's problems.

[Robinson] Thank you, Mr. Beyers. Let's move to Mr. Chris April of the DP.

[April] Freek, I would like to thank the South African Broadcasting Corporation for introducing a true Afrikaner to the country for the first time. Afrikaners do not only have the name of Beyers, or Muller, or Niehaus, or Mentz, or Van Schalkwyk. Afrikaners also have those called April, and January, and Willemse, all part of Afrikanerdom. I am a member of the DP. We would like to see the Afrikaner liberated from his obsession with color. We would like to see the Afrikaner become a democrat in the true sense of the word. Those principles, those values of a true democrat—those are the things we would like to see the Afrikaner embracing. Values like true tolerance, respect, pragmatism, compromise, cooperation. We want the Afrikaner to become the person who will fight for his language, Afrikaans.

[Robinson] Thank you, Mr. April. Now Mr. Jurie Mentz of the IFP?

[Mentz] The Afrikaner will face many changes. I have full confidence in them, because they are the equals of people from all over the world. We, the Afrikaners, believe that our language will be there forever. Just as Zulu will always be there, so our language, Afrikaans, will always be there. We say the Afrikaner's language, and his culture, and his freedom of religion are not negotiable.

We say the Afrikaner and the Zulu were the main players in the last century. They were the ones who in the past determined the course of events. They were the ones who determined what would happen to the people in this country. It can never happen that we will become the slaves of another in the next century. The Afrikaner and the Zulu were defeated by a world power, but this time around they will determine their fate themselves. So, we say every South African who wants self-determination must have it. We say we will not be anybody's slaves. We will not be dominated by anyone. We wish to share this beautiful country of ours with everyone.

The Afrikaner must realize, as I have, that the politics of tomorrow will not be white, it will be black. One must choose between the ANC and the IFP. You must choose between Mandela and Buthelezi. To me, there's only one man in this country who can bring peace, and that is kwaZulu Chief Minister Buthelezi.

[Robinson] Thank you, Mr. Mentz. Now Dr. Pieter Mulder of the CP.

[Mulder] My great-great-grandfather came to Africa in 1880, so my roots are here in Africa. I see myself as part

of Africa. I have been overseas, but I do not intend to give way. I intend to remain here. That is what determines my view. I believe I speak for most Afrikaners out there when I say they are at present concerned about their security, their safety in the future. They want to know whether their children will in the future continue to enjoy Afrikaans Christian education as in the past. Is their property safe? Is their pension safe? Will Afrikaans remain an official language? The list is long.

Some of the parties present here tonight give us the assurance of that security and safety in a constitution, in entrenchment, in a bill of fundamental human rights, and so on. I say the CP is not prepared to take that risk in Africa. I want my security and my safety in my own territory. Thereafter I am prepared to cooperate with all the others. I think it is practical. I believe self-determination is the in-thing in the world today, and that we could address the issue. We want to cooperate within a confederation, to create a beautiful South Africa in which one can enjoy security and is able to cooperate. If that is such an unfair demand, give me an opportunity. Why not let me try it out for 10 years, while the other parties establish this wonderful utopia of theirs. Should that utopia become Ethiopia, I would be safe where I am. If not, we can always reconsider our position in the future.

[Robinson] Thanks, Mr. Mulder. Let us now move on to Mr. Marthinus van Schalkwyk of the NP.

[Van Schalkwyk] We in the NP are convinced that the Afrikaner will continue to play a vital role in South Africa. We have the ability. But then there are two things we must do. First, we must make the definition of Afrikaner and of being an Afrikaner an inclusive one. All those who speak Afrikaans and identify with the language are Afrikaners. Second, we must reach out to all those of other population groups who believe in the same values as we do; reach out together against the ANC's socialism and in favor of a free market economy, true freedom, equal rights. All those are things we must stand up for with other people in this country. Afrikaner politics can survive if we practice it in harmony with others.

But then we must also understand the new politics, the politics of the new South Africa. There will be four political groupings in the future. On the far left there will be the small left-wing parties such as the PAC [Pan-Africanist Congress] and Azapo [Azanian People's Organization]. On the far-right, the small right-wing parties, such as the CP, the AWB [Afrikaner Resistance Movement], and the like. Then, in the middle, there will be the two great power groupings in the country—just left of center, the ANC and its socialism and its alliance with the SACP [South African Communist Party], and just right of center, the NP, which is the core of a moderate grouping, which believes in values which are important to us. And we will make sure those values survive.

[Robinson] Thank you, Mr. van Schalkwyk. [passage omitted]

Government Views Demand for Walvis Bay's Return to Namibia*MB1008185793 Johannesburg SAPA in English 1834 GMT 10 Aug 93*

[By David Greybe]

[Text] Johannesburg August 10 SAPA—A likely confrontation on the issue of the future of Walvis Bay and off-shore islands was avoided at democracy talks on Tuesday when the debate was postponed at the last moment to Thursday.

The Pan Africanist Congress [PAC] is leading most participants in the Negotiating Council with a resolution demanding the return to Namibia of the disputed territory.

According to senior sources at the talks, the government and the National Party are opposed to the proposed resolution. However, a senior government source indicated on Tuesday night he expected the controversial issue to be resolved on Thursday in the scheduled debate.

The PAC, supported by the African National Congress [ANC] and its allies at negotiations, is demanding:

- “That the present (South African) Government be mandated to promulgate legislation to transfer Walvis Bay and the off-shore islands to Namibia as a matter of urgency; (and)
- “Secondly, that both the interim and the final (South African) constitution exclude any reference to Walvis Bay and its off-shore islands.”

The Labour Party went further on Tuesday and issued a statement calling on the Negotiating Council to resolve “that in order to give legal effect to the re-incorporation, legislation be drafted and adopted by the Negotiating Council for promulgation by the South African Parliament during its sitting in September”.

The Namibian Government also joined the fray, and a two-page statement by its Ministry of Foreign Affairs was issued to the media at the World Trade Centre at Kempton Park on Tuesday. The statement said the Namibian cabinet welcomed the “timely and far-sighted initiative by the overwhelming majority of the participants at the World Trade Centre”.

“...There is no reason now why the South African Government and the National Party cannot join forthwith the obvious wish of the majority of their negotiating partners by accepting the (PAC) draft resolution as a constructive basis for the speedy resolution of the remaining main decolonisation conflict between Namibia and South Africa.”

Windhoek accused Andre Fourie, minister for regional and land affairs, who raised the issue at talks on Monday, of being “quite clearly out of step with his views”. Mr. Fourie said although a joint administrative authority with Namibia had been established for the

disputed Walvis Bay, it was in terms of the South African constitution “still part of this country and should, pending an eventual settlement, be accommodated in one of (proposed South African) regions”. He said the government proposed that the Walvis Bay enclave should form part of the proposed western Cape region and be administered from Cape Town “as has been the case for decades”.

PAC Supporters Riot in Cape Town Over Members' Detention*MB1008154493 Johannesburg Radio South Africa Network in English 1500 GMT 10 Aug 93*

[Text] PAC [Pan-Africanist Congress] supporters have gone on the rampage in the Cape Town city center during an illegal protest march against the detention of PAC members over the St. James Church massacre. At least three people were arrested when members of the public were harassed and bricks and stones were thrown. Tear smoke was used to disperse the rioters and 200 protesters demonstrated afterwards in front of the Caledon Square Police Station.

IFP Claims Transkei Involved in Bhambayi Violence*MB1008174693 Johannesburg SAPA in English 1640 GMT 10 Aug 93*

[Text] Durban Aug 10 SAPA—The Inkatha Freedom Party [IFP] on Tuesday accused Transkei Defence Force [TDF] soldiers of involvement in the conflict which left eight people dead at Bhambayi at the weekend. At a news conference in Durban, Inkatha leader and kwaZulu government Minister Thomas Shabalala said that evidence to this effect would be forwarded to the Goldstone Commission.

Inkatha also alleged Natal peace monitors Roy Ainslie and Mary de Haas, who were in Bhambayi at the weekend, were working to a double agenda. They denied this. Mr. Shabalala said he suspected that corpses recovered after Sunday's battle in the overcrowded shack settlement north of Durban might be identified as TDF members.

Transkei's military ruler Maj-Gen Bantu Holomisa on Tuesday challenged Inkatha to substantiate its claims in order to bring the perpetrators of violence to court. He said he had grown used to such allegations from Inkatha, adding the organisation was free to contact the Transkei police commissioner about any suspected crime.

The eight-month conflict in Bhambayi erupted again at the weekend when Inkatha members were attacked while launching a branch in the African National Congress [ANC] stronghold. More than 200 people have died in Bhambayi since the end of last year. Opposing factions labelled the “reds” and the “greens” have aligned themselves with the ANC and IFP respectively.

The ANC has alleged repeatedly that the SAP's [South African Police] Internal Stability Unit has acted impartially in the area, causing further conflict. Both Ms de Haas and Mr. Ainslie criticised police action at the weekend, claiming it failed to prevent the bloodletting.

The leader of the "greens" and recently appointed Inkatha leader in Bhambayi, Victor Shawe, told the news conference that the conflict was sparked months ago when ANC leaders and a representative of the Transkei consulate ordered his group to vacate the area.

He said the "greens" had initially belonged to the ANC but broke away after a dispute over traditional medicine, and on hearing that an Inkatha member was going to be killed. TDF members and other outsiders had been brought into Bhambayi to fan the conflict, Mr. Shawe claimed.

Mr. Ainslie denied Inkatha's allegations, saying he and Ms de Haas were concerned with saving lives. Their suggestions regarding the intended route of Inkatha marchers on Sunday were not followed by police and violence had ensued. He said a further three people were fatally shot in Bhambayi on Monday night.

A police spokesman, Maj Bala Naidoo, said he was unaware of further killings in Bhambayi since Sunday. A 24-hour police presence has been deployed in the area.

DP Youth Slam ANC for Disrupting Party's Work

*MB0908194993 Johannesburg SAPA in English 1855
GMT 9 Aug 93*

[Text] Johannesburg Aug 9 SAPA—The Democratic Party [DP] youth has expressed its outrage at the violent disruption of its information table at the University of the Western Cape at lunchtime on Monday. The party said in a statement the perpetrators, who identified themselves as belonging to the African National Congress [ANC], burnt DP pamphlets, ripped down banners and blocked access to the table.

The DP youth demanded the university authorities take immediate steps to ensure free political activity on campus. It also demanded the ANC investigate the matter and discipline members involved.

The party's national executive on Monday called for a meeting with its ANC counterparts to discuss the incident and others of intimidation and disruption [during] the past few weeks. One of these was the disruption of a DP rally in Orange Farm in the Vaal Triangle on Saturday.

DP spokesman Tony Leon, who was to have addressed the Orange Farm rally, said on Monday he had not reacted to the incident earlier "because the white heat of anger which my colleagues and I felt was so great that words needed to be carefully weighed and their consequences assessed".

In a statement Mr. Leon said "the ANC and others should note that the youths who threw stones at our supporters actually cast a boulder on the road to the new South Africa". Mr. Leon warned: "Those who threw stones—and their political masters—are ensuring that our society will easily fragment into warring factions with little hope for realising the necessary democratic notions of individual autonomy, freedom of choice and democratic empowerment."

He said he was "appalled" at the ANC's ambiguous response to events, in particular spokesman Ronnie Mamoepa's attempts to blame the DP for contributing to the violence by issuing an "inflammatory DP pamphlet". He said the DP pamphlet was a mild recruiting document "which pales beside the incendiary rhetoric which the ANC whips up against the National Party and the Inkatha Freedom Party".

Mr. Leon said the ANC had to take full blame for Saturday's Orange Farm incident and added that the organisation had ignored his request to investigate statements by members of the South African National Civics Organisation and the ANC who said "the DP will not be allowed to campaign in the townships". He said Orange Farm bore testimony to this.

Mr. Leon said it was urgent that peace accord structures, the Goldstone Commission and political parties ensures there was no repeat of Orange Farm. What was required, he said, was joint monitoring of political rallies, and for parties to take "decisive action against thugs who are hell-bent on disrupting democracy".

The NP's Youth Action said Monday's disruption at the University of the Western Cape was typical of the ANC Youth League.

South African Press Review for 11 Aug

MB1108133193

[Editorial Report]

THE STAR

Call for Consultation Over Regions—"South Africa is a unitary state, but could disintegrate unless all its people can find commonality in a new structure," points out a page 12 editorial in Johannesburg THE STAR in English on 11 August. The paper agrees with political scientist, Hermann Giliomee, that "democracy does not really rest on the rational foundation of individual rights and a constitution, but on the notion of national self-determination." Giliomee "favours a federal system which he sees as an antidote to the powerful forces that have led to disintegration in other multi-ethnic countries. The issue of regional boundaries—the nine-area map—has proved a sticky one for those meeting at the World Trade Centre." Although there is "frustration" because yet another delay looms, the principle of "going back to the people is sound. Consultation will also counter the impression, erroneous though it may have

been, that the negotiators wanted the regional issue settled and out of the way quickly."

BUSINESS DAY

Improvement to 2d Draft Constitution—The most important "improvement" in the second draft constitution tabled at the World Trade Center on 10 August, is that the technical committee that drafted it "has allocated a list of 15 original powers to regions. Such powers, which central government cannot withdraw without amending the constitution, are the essence of federalism," states Johannesburg BUSINESS DAY in English on 11 August in a page 12 editorial. "For federalists (or, at least, those who bother to turn up to negotiate) it represents the 'thin edge of the wedge'." However, "the most unsatisfactory features of the entire document are, firstly, that a simple majority of a constitution-making body, would, in terms of its deadlock-breaking mechanism, be able to dismantle the entire regional structure of the interim constitution. This is unacceptable. Secondly, regional constitutions would have to be approved by a two-thirds majority of the national assembly, rather than by a referendum of that region, which would seem more appropriate." The technical committee has called on the negotiating council for guidance on these two matters, and if the ANC refuses to yield, "an April 27 election may become an impossible dream."

SOWETAN

Impending Teachers' Strike—"Whatever the reasons, it is extremely difficult to accept a teachers' strike at this time of the year with equanimity," begins a page 6 editorial in Johannesburg SOWETAN in English on 11 August. "It is even more difficult to come to terms with this when schools should be going into top gear, preparing for examinations. Even militant student organisations hold a somewhat jaundiced view of the impending strike and have expressed such a view."

BEELD

Joint Peace Keeping Force "Workable Solution"—Johannesburg BEELD in Afrikaans on 6 August in a page 8 editorial believes the majority of South Africans have reached a consensus that the "senseless, deplorable violence should stop immediately." Despite thousands of words spoken on the issue, "the country continues to bleed daily. Innocent children, churchgoers, commuters, train drivers—no one is spared. Which is why we agree wholeheartedly with President F. W. de Klerk that it cannot go on. Something must be done about it." The latest proposal of a joint peace-keeping force "sounds in principle like a workable solution." "But for the sake of every peace-loving South African, let it not end with words. It is the responsibility of every leader in this country to do something now to root out the violence. Only then will we be truly on the road to a new and democratic South Africa."

DIE BURGER

Joint Peace Force Welcome—Cape Town DIE BURGER in Afrikaans on 5 August in a page 12 editorial says: "Efforts to establish a multiparty peace force must be welcomed in light of the terrible violence, despite reservations about the potential effectiveness of such a force. The security forces are battling day and night to try to end the bloodshed in the black residential areas." "The question, however, is whether this peace force, strongly touted by the ANC, will be able to achieve much more than the security forces already in the field have done. Where it could perhaps help is to spread the responsibility." But, says DIE BURGER, "for the violence to end one needs to get to the heart of the matter. That is only possible with the full cooperation of all the political leaders." "Unless leaders like Mr. Mandela and Dr. Mangosuthu Buthelezi, the two leaders whose followers are responsible for most of the violence, work together to rein in their people at grass roots level, the slaughter will not end."

ANC Does Egg Dance on Sanctions—A second editorial on page 12 says, "yesterday the ANC had to perform an egg dance over accusations that it applies double standards on sanctions, particularly when it concerns a company with which it is involved. The ANC was accused of not objecting to a large U.S. computer company setting up an affiliate in South Africa last month. The organization's sanctions policy was not applied, apparently because of its very close links to the South African investment company undertaking the transaction. The organization was severely criticized for what was labelled the worst form of hypocrisy." In an effort to overcome its embarrassment, says DIE BURGER, the ANC has stated that the company is "an independent entity, and asks it to review all its transactions which are contrary to ANC policy. The explanation is not convincing," argues the paper, because "it does not mention that ANC leaders like Mr. Nelson Mandela and Walter Sisulu personally gave a hand in establishing the company." "What is actually happening is that the ANC is distancing itself from its own creation, apparently because the pressure has become too great."

* Federal Debate: Regional Options Discussed

93AF0647D Johannesburg FINANCIAL MAIL in English 4 Jun 93 pp 21-23

[Quotation marks as published]

[Text] We may not come to be known as the Federal Republic of S.A., but it is almost certain that a new constitution will accommodate strong regional authorities as part of a three-tier system of government.

Aside from being the key to producing a lasting political settlement, the practicality—political, economic and social—of some form of regional government has become common cause.

Still to be resolved are the precise powers and functions of regions. The actual boundaries are not really contentious; a nonpartisan commission is to be formed to investigate them. The critical aspect is the precise relationship between regions and central government: under what circumstances may the centre override the region?

Fortunately, the gap on this issue has been greatly narrowed at negotiations. A workable compromise will probably be struck—perhaps this week.

It has gradually dawned on the protagonists that, in practice, as the Consultative Business Movement's report on regions in S.A. last year argued, "there are no absolutes as to central versus regional powers, but rather a continuum of greater or lesser powers and responsibilities." In short, words like "federal" and "regional" can mean pretty much what you want them to mean; the trick is make sure that everyone agrees on those meanings and feels happy.

The big breakthrough on regionalism came last month when the ANC finally agreed to the demand that regional powers—or at least the principles governing them—should be constitutionally entrenched. In return for the ANC's concession on regionalism, it appears that Kwa-Zulu Chief Minister Mangosuthu Buthelezi's Inkatha Freedom Party (IFP) has dropped its opposition to the need to set up a transitional executive council.

This suggests that the process of transition can now go forward—even though the setting of an election date by the multiparty negotiation forum by this week's deadline hung in the balance.

Inkatha's position has been that it wants the "form of State" (federal, confederal, regional or unitary), including regional boundaries and powers, to be determined before an election; and that these should be constitutionally entrenched and beyond the reach of an elected constitution-making body.

The ANC, of course, sticks to its belief that the precise formulation of regional powers and functions should be left to an elected constituent assembly—though its work will obviously be constrained by parameters predetermined at the negotiations. So, if the ANC, for instance, wanted in future to take away or amend entrenched regional powers, it would need a specially large majority, 67 percent at least, to do so.

But the ANC has for practical purposes accepted the regional idea—as a check and balance on the centre, as a means of bringing government closer to the people and to achieve more effective government. And with signs of its youthful constituency growing rapidly impatient with a drawn-out transition (some talk darkly of a pre-Bolshevik situation in S.A.), the ANC is holding the prospect of an imminent agreement in both hands.

The ANC bottom line is that the centre should ultimately have the power to override regional governments on

matters deemed to be repugnant to the national constitution. It also believes the centre should be the repository of powers not specifically allocated to the regions (the concept of residuality). But these are eminently reasonable positions—and include the proposal that a constitutional court would adjudicate in such disputes.

The ANC's regional policy is, moreover, indistinguishable from the National Party government's proposals (they're framed in almost identical language).

On the question of self-determination, the ANC invokes the 1977 Security Council resolution, affirming "the right to the exercise of self-determination by all the people of S.A. as a whole, irrespective of race, colour or creed." The ANC concludes that "the unit for self-determination is therefore S.A. within its 1910 frontiers and the 'people' are the undifferentiated people of S.A."

Self-determination amounting to secession is essentially the Conservative Party's position, on which the technical committee has called for more clarification—but it's a nonstarter. No ethnic group occupies an appreciable area of S.A.; all are dispersed, says the ANC. It would therefore be wrong to see the rights a group has under international law, protecting individuals and minorities, as amounting to a right to self-determination and independence.

All this is endorsed by government.

In the interim, the ANC proposes retaining the present provincial system, with appropriate adjustments to include the homelands, as a basis for regional government.

Under the new constitution regions would have original powers, in the sense that they would be conferred on regions by the constitution, not by statute or government—so it would take special measures to amend or remove them. The centre would have exclusive jurisdiction to make laws on matters not expressly listed as regional powers. Such areas include foreign affairs, defence, internal security, constitutional affairs and administration of justice.

An examination of the specific proposals of the IFP and the ANC suggests that agreement is possible. This is underscored by the third report of the technical committee at the multiparty talks. The committee, which seems to have drawn heavily on the report on regionalism prepared last year by the business movement under Anglovaal's Clive Menell, suggests the following criteria in allocating powers to the centre and the regions:

- The level at which there is most control over the quality and delivery of services should be the level responsible for the execution of the programme or the delivery of services;
- The national government shall not exercise its powers so as to encroach upon the territorial, functional or institutional integrity of the regions;

- In the event of a dispute concerning concurrent powers, precedence shall be given to the legislative powers of the central government; and
- Where it is necessary for the maintenance of national standards, the maintenance of economic unity and national security ... the constitution shall empower the national government to intervene.

The committee says where powers are not specifically allocated to the centre or the regions, they "shall vest in the national government, alternatively in the regional governments. This is a fundamental issue which calls for a political decision."

The other issue concerns decision making with regard to the allocation of exclusive, concurrent or residual powers specifically to different levels of government.

Buthelezi wants full-blown federalism—he comes very close to advocating confederalism—essentially because he wants home rule or something close to it for KwaZulu/Natal.

In terms of the IFP proposals, the party would like a final federal constitution (as well as regional state constitutions) to be drafted before elections are held "and before the empowerment of a new government." It frankly admits that a constituent assembly is unlikely to produce a federal system. The IFP proposals "demand self-determination and autonomy arising out of many regions of S.A." But they say the idea relies on "ground-up democracy-building processes aimed at erecting regions into statehood within the parameters of a Federal Republic of S.A."

The IFP reckons that S.A. cannot be defined as a state as understood in "continental political or social sciences." Tapping the ethnic drum, it explains: "The harsh truth is that S.A. is a geo-political expression which represents the coercive aggregation of different nations..." There are areas which are largely dominated by one culture, it says, and only a federal system "can recognise and capitalise on the great cultural diversity of our country."

Thus the IFP "rejects the notion of a regional state in which only powers of local interest would be devolved to the regions. The IFP's position is that all powers should be reserved to the region/state, while only those powers which cannot be adequately exercised at region/state level should be devolved upwards to the federal government."

The argument is rejected which says, for example, that it is more efficient to adopt a criminal or commercial code for the whole country with jurisdiction at the centre, rather than the regions. (This is the case in Germany and the U.S.) Having such power, says Inkatha, would be an essential part of KwaZulu/Natal's desire "to remain a free-market economy" while other regions "may very well fall into the temptation of pursuing socialistic and communistic experiences, if they so desire."

While the central government would have the power to summon the State militia to defend the country against

external aggression, its armed forces would not have the power to enter or be stationed in the state of KwaZulu/Natal without its approval. Participation in the federal army would be on a "voluntary" basis. No power of the central government would be valid in KwaZulu/Natal if inconsistent with its constitution.

The power of the centre to levy taxes and impose duties within KwaNatal would be exercised only with its advice and consent, through the State's joint commission on finance.

The powers of the state of KwaZulu/Natal, according to its proposed constitution, include all those powers which are not reserved to the people, to the regions of the KwaNatal state, or to the "Federal Republic of S.A."

The IFP wants a clear distinction drawn between a regional state and a federal state and "strongly submits that a regional state will not address the need for political, cultural, social and economic self-determination expressed by many regions of our country. This can be achieved only through a pure federal system, intended as a system of split sovereignty between member states and the federal government."

This is at variance with both government's and especially the ANC's view, which has it the other way round—giving the central government the power of ultimate override. Where Buthelezi wants residual powers vested in the member states, the ANC places these at the centre.

The IFP stresses its belief that federalism and territorial autonomy cannot be solved through majority rule.

However, this begs the question of whether most people in KwaNatal want the kind of federal autonomy Buthelezi and the IFP are pressing for. To that extent at least, there's a certain logic in the ANC's insistence that in the end only an elected body can write the constitution.

Unless the negotiators opt for confederalism or a unitary state, the outline of a regional dispensation that has emerged is as near to a federal system that anyone could reasonably expect.

A little more give-and-take ought to resolve the outstanding issue of power-sharing between regions and the centre—which in a modern state is neither black or white, after all.

Meanwhile, negotiators will have to be on their guard against approving a system which represents a compromise between the various political players—but which turns out to be inefficient or even unworkable in practice. As the "Penguin Dictionary of Politics" expresses it, "federalism is often seen as a complex and cumbersome method of government because it involves a number of potentially overlapping jurisdictions..." Whatever form our system eventually takes, and whatever it is called—if it has to be called anything—that kind of confusion must be avoided.

Theoretical clarity is essential: if hard choices must be made, let them be made in advance rather than fudged in the interests of compromise.

It is worth noting that most constitutional systems with federal features have created an enhanced role for the judiciary, in order properly to adjudicate disputes between central and regional authorities.

*** Villiers: Money From Sale of Stockpiled Oil**

93AF0647B Cape Town WEEKEND ARGUS in
English 29/30 May 93 p 8

[Article by Jean Le May]

[Text] The government spent more money from the sales of stockpiled oil on maintaining roads and buildings than on welfare projects in violence-torn areas.

Most of the money from sales of stockpiled oil did not go to building clinics and improving townships as promised, according to figures given to WEEKEND ARGUS by Dr Dawie de Villiers, the Minister of Public Enterprises.

The government should have insisted that money from the sale of the strategic stockpiles was used only for capital projects, Democratic Party MP Mr Douglas Gibson says.

The International Monetary Fund warned two years ago, when the government decided to sell up to R2 billion of stockpiled oil, that selling capital assets to finance consumption expenditure was a departure from sound long-term economic strategy.

But that is exactly what much of the money was used for—although it was said at the time that it would go towards relief of the poor and violence-ridden areas.

The money was earmarked to build clinics, for informal settlements and projects in poor areas.

Mr Gibson, a member of the parliamentary select committee on public accounts, commented that "nobody will ever be able to accuse the Nationalists of prudence in the management of the peoples' money.

"It is sad to see them disposing of capital assets and using the cash largely for ordinary maintenance and running expenses.

"To the extent that some of the projects were worthwhile the DP applauds them, but it would have been better to insist the money should be used for capital projects."

Dr de Villiers, Minister of Public Enterprises, told WEEKEND ARGUS in reply to questioning this week that R264.68 million had been paid out by the end of September 1992.

The total spent would amount to R780.8 million by the end of the 1992/93 financial year, he said, and the remaining R298.8 million in the current 1993/94 financial year—a total of R1.3 billion.

Estimates would be adjusted once the third progress report had been made.

Dr de Villiers gave details only of money spent in 1991/92 after handing over to a working group under Finance Minister Derek Keys.

Of the R264 680 million handed out that year, the biggest chunk of R68 million went to the Department of Transport for the maintenance of roads.

The Department of National Education got R47 million for school and additional classrooms.

National Health and Population Development got R17.8 million, of which R1.7 million went on upgrading hospital facilities, R12.1 million on clinics, R330,000 on creches and R3.6 million on the rehabilitation of asbestos dumps.

The police got R3.1 million for satellite police stations, and R13.9 million went to Public Works for the maintenance of government buildings.

The House of Representatives got R2.4 million for community facilities in "coloured" areas, and R4.5 million went to the House of Assembly for upgrading state towns and state settlements in white areas.

The Department of Water Affairs got R9.1 million to build water projects in self-governing states.

Special employment programmes were allocated R4.9 million.

Big slices of the pie went to the provinces: the Cape Provincial administration got R58 million, while the Transvaal got R29.8 million, the Free State R1.3 million (which went to community and sports facilities), and Natal got R3.9 million.

None of the sums allocated to the provinces was broken down in Dr de Villier's statement.

"The expenditure is monitored on an on-going basis," he said. "The line function departments have full responsibility for the execution of the projects and are accountable to parliament in the normal way."

*** Rising Influx of African Immigrants Noted**

93AF0647G Johannesburg THE STAR in English
31 May 93 p 7

[Article by Joe Latakomo]

[Text] South Africa could be heading for a migration crisis unless steps are taken to deal with the influx of foreigners drawn by the promise of a better life.

The influx, mainly from other African countries, has already resulted in increased unemployment, homelessness and crime.

At a recent seminar on migration organised by the South African Institute of International Affairs, several participants observed that the problem is not being given priority by any of the political leaders.

According to George Orr, regional director of the Department of Home Affairs, the majority of illegal immigrants in this country are from Mozambique (even though most of these would qualify for refugee status in other countries), Zimbabwe and Lesotho, and most of them live in squatter and informal settlements.

Mr Orr told the seminar South Africa was regarded "on a scale which cannot be explained rationally" as a place which promised hope for a better future. The number of legal immigrants from Africa was declining but the number of illegal aliens entering was increasing.

"Although South Africa, for various reasons, is prominent on the priority list for uprooted persons, as the place of hope where they believe it is still possible to establish a future for themselves and their families, the very real potential danger that South African citizens may be swamped by such aliens cannot be ignored."

In several countries in Africa professional salaries are low and this plays a major role in decisions to migrate.

A civil engineer in Sierra Leone, for example, earns the equivalent of R75 a month, while a medical doctor in Ghana earns no more than R240—which he can earn from one consultation in South Africa.

Mr Orr said his department had applications for residence from medical practitioners, chartered accountants, auditors, engineers, contract lawyers and businessmen. Many who come to South Africa to study did not return to their home countries when they completed their studies.

Last week the Minister of Home Affairs, Danie Schutte, disclosed that 82,575 people had been sent back to their own countries in 1992. Most of these, 61,200 were sent back to Mozambique. Another 12,000 were repatriated to Zimbabwe, 6,200 to Lesotho and 3,000 to other countries.

For decades, South Africa encouraged the immigration of skilled whites while the system of Bantu Education ensured that they were vital if the economy was to grow.

But as the country moves into a new political dispensation, it is ironic that the men and women who helped create the country's wealth, the foreign migrants, may be the ones to lose out in the short term.

Africa lost an estimated 27,000 highly skilled people to developed countries between 1960 and 1975 and this figure increased to 40,000 in 1975 to 1984.

By 1987 nearly 70,000, or 30 percent, of the skills stock of Sub-Saharan Africa had been lost. Few of these countries have policies to control the emigration,

although some have expressed concern at the brain drain when their skills are needed in their home countries.

But the political changes in South Africa might provide opportunities for those who seek viable employment in an African environment.

ANC spokesman Carl Niehaus told the seminar that migration and refugee issues would have to be considered from a southern African and not just a South African point of view. It was essential to consider the huge contribution migrants had made to the economies of both South Africa and their own countries, and also the consequences to countries such as Lesotho of any policy regarding its citizens in South Africa.

In the light of massive unemployment, there was an urgent need to look at whether to open the doors to large numbers of skilled people. These might come from as far north as Nigeria and often were keen to work in rural areas spurned by local graduates. Although technically trained people were needed it should be a case of South Africans first, Mr Niehaus said.

However, South Africa's inability to produce enough skilled people might require that it continue importing skills, which would probably come from other African countries.

* Increasing Attacks on Farmers Reported

'Mau-Mau' Style

93AF0651A Johannesburg SUNDAY TIMES in English
23 May 93 p 12

[Article by De Wet Potgieter: "Mau-Mau Style Terror Campaign; Farmers Threatened and Livestock Mutilated"; quotation marks as published]

[Text] Police are investigating a series of telephonic death threats and attacks on livestock in what appears to be a well-orchestrated terror campaign against farmers throughout South Africa.

In the first four months of this year, 108 attacks on farms—which claimed 28 lives—were reported.

Now there is growing concern over the emergence of senseless attacks on farm animals, reminiscent of the campaign waged by the Mau Mau in Kenya against white farmers in the 60s.

National statistics for this type of attack are still being collated by the SAP [South African Police], but the Eastern Transvaal—where 27 farmers were attacked between January and April—has been the hardest hit. On April 14, a cow on a farm near Boshoeck had her Achilles tendons slashed and was left helpless in the veld.

Attacks

A fortnight later, on April 29, an Afrikaner cow was attacked with a panga on the Rooikop farm near Malelane. A chunk of flesh was hacked from her while she was still alive.

An SAP spokesman said this week scores of cattle had been slaughtered in similar attacks, mostly in the Malelane and Mac Mac areas.

The Eastern Cape—where nine farm attacks were reported between January and April—is also being targeted.

There have been reports of livestock being hacked to death in the Cradock and Grahamstown areas, and two farmers were attacked in separate incidents this weekend.

Mr. George Marais of the Retief farm near Uitenhage, was shot in the chest by three men who demanded money from him while he was selling sheep in the veld at 8am yesterday.

On Friday night, three armed men opened fire on a Port Alfred farmer, Mr. Andries van der Merwe, 59, of Grant's Valley, when he went to investigate a noise outside his house.

"There seems to be a campaign of intimidation in most farming areas," said the SAP's Major Ruben Bloomberg.

"The attacks on the livestock have nothing to do with stock theft because in almost every instance, the animals are mutilated and then left to die without any meat being removed."

Telephone threats have been reported from as far afield as the Eastern Transvaal, Free State, Eastern Cape and Northern Transvaal.

Several smallholding owners at Estoire, outside Bloemfontein, have received calls since the beginning of May telling them they, or their families, will be killed.

Late last month, a Bethlehem farmer was told a bomb had been placed in house.

Six people from De Wildt, outside Pretoria, have reported telephonic death threats to the police and 10 farmers in that area have had livestock killed or mutilated in recent weeks.

On May 17, a De Kroon farmer was told over the phone that Apla [Azania People's Liberation Army] knew about him and would "get him". On the same day, a Putfontein farmer received both a telephonic and a written death threat.

Dozens of farmers in the East London and Stutterheim districts have also reported being threatened.

Police confirmed on Friday that the situation in rural areas throughout South Africa was tense.

"The situation is potentially explosive, and we have called on farmers not to take the law into their own hands," said Lieutenant-Colonel Ray Harald.

All reports of intimidation were being investigated, he said.

PAC Official

93AF0651B Johannesburg THE STAR in English
24 May 93 p 3

[Text] A senior PAC [Pan-Africanist Congress] official said in Venda on Saturday that farmers were legitimate targets for the organisation's military wing, prompting angry responses from Transvaal farmers and the Government.

According to Sapa, PAC national organiser Maxwell Nmadzivhanani made the statement during an address to mourners in Vuwani at the funeral for slain Azanian People's Liberation Army [APLA] member Mbengeni Fanual Mudau.

Mudau was shot dead by security forces near Tzaneen on April 28, after allegations that an Apla unit was linked to the recent death of a farmer's wife.

"We will always be after the farmers who have so illegally occupied our land and it will serve them right until they pressurise De Klerk for the total liberation of Azania," Nmadzivhanani said.

Law and Order Ministry spokesman Captain Craig Kotze yesterday denounced the statements as "utterly provocative".

"It is comments like these which emphasise the findings of the Goldstone Commission on Apla activities and justify steps the Government has taken against terrorism such as that emanating from Apla elements based in Transkei," said Kotze.

Such statements also justified the security forces taking the "strictest possible steps against organisations like Apla".

Transvaal Agricultural Union deputy manager Jan Human said farmers did not want to take the law into their own hands but would have no choice if the Government did not protect farmers.

Farmers had not taken anyone's land. "We bought it and there is no question of us taking it from anyone," he said.

Livestock Mutilated

93AF0651C Johannesburg THE STAR in English
24 May 93 p 3

[Article by Norman Chandler: "Livestock Maimed in Terror Blitz"]

[Text] Cattle and other livestock on farms across the country have been maimed in recent weeks as terror gangs slash animals in a campaign of terror and intimidation against farmers.

Thirty-five farmers have already been killed by gangs—believed by security forces to be part of the Azanian People's Liberation Army [APLA]—so far this year.

Round-the-clock protection for farmers and their animals has now been introduced in many areas and farmers have mobilised in some parts of the platteland to protect property.

The attacks on animals have been confirmed by the police and Transvaal and Free State agricultural authorities.

Between January and May 21, farmers or members of their families were killed in 122 attacks on homesteads. Five died in January, eight in February, four in March, 11 in April and four so far this month.

Most attacks in country areas have been in the eastern Transvaal (33), and on the Witwatersrand (20), northern Transvaal (14), far northern Transvaal (13), Free State (12), western Transvaal (11), eastern Cape (10), Natal (4) and western Cape (5).

Angry farmers have asked for curfews to be imposed and for additional security manpower to be allocated for protection.

Police Commissioner General Johan van der Merwe said police had for some time "been busy with comprehensive steps to improve the security of those living on farms and smallholdings and who are regarded as being particularly vulnerable.

"Policemen will be placed on the farms of the elderly," he said.

It was revealed yesterday that a tactic of the terror gangs involved in attacks on animals—similar to Operation Mau Mau, which was embarked on in Kenya before independence—has been either to kill animals or maim them so badly that they have to be destroyed.

In addition, farmers in the eastern Cape, Free State and western Transvaal have told police of "death-threat telephone calls and letters", the perpetrators warning that harm could come to families and friends if farmers did not leave the lands.

The terror campaign on both farmers and their livestock got under way in earnest earlier this year, coinciding with an Apla decision to shift its campaign from "soft" targets to hit-and-run attacks on security forces and "hard" targets, according to intelligence sources.

Apla—which is mainly operational in the eastern Cape, PWV [Pretoria, Witwatersrand, Vereeniging] and parts of the Free State—has apparently also embarked on a major recruitment drive. It is believed that youth members of the ANC's [African National Congress] military

wing, Umkhonto we Sizwe, have deserted to join Apla without the knowledge of the ANC executive.

Incidents Listed

93AF0651D Cape Town *THE ARGUS* in English
25 May 93 p 12

[Text] Pretoria—Two more farms and a smallholding have come under armed attack in the past 48 hours.

A man was killed and a farmer was abducted in the raids.

- In the latest incident, on a smallholding at Leeuwfontein, near Pretoria, a man was shot dead by AK 47 gunmen who broke into his home.

Police said Mr. Gert Alberts, 43, was fatally wounded when a shot was fired through a lounge window early yesterday. The intruders then assaulted his mother, Mrs. Sannie Alberts, 82.

- Just before midnight on Sunday, a Leeudoringstad, Western Transvaal, farmer, Mr. Jan Swanepoel, 62, fought off gunmen who had fired into a bedroom while a farm labourer took his employer's car to get help from police.
- In the first attack of the weekend, in the Parys district on Sunday afternoon, a farmer was abducted after he and his family, who were entertaining friends, were surprised by an armed gang in their farmhouse.

Mr. Hendrik Cronjé, of Panama, told police he had been tied up and taken in a car to near Sasolburg, where he was dumped in the veld.

The Cronjé family and their friends were later found unharmed in the house.

Security Plan

93AF0651E Johannesburg *SUNDAY TIMES* in English
30 May 93 p 30

[Article by Jocelyn Maker: "Security Plan 'Useless'"]

[Text] The government's R51-million subsidy scheme to help farmers secure their homes in "red areas"—those police believe are most vulnerable to attack—has been dismissed as "useless" by South Africa's two biggest agricultural unions.

The fact that only those over the age of 60 qualify for the subsidy has also angered farmers.

Farmers say the maximum subsidy—R4 000—is "hopelessly inadequate" to protect their homes and families.

Bloemfontein security expert Mr. Sakkie Janson said it would cost around R16 000 to erect a 300m electrified fence with an autogate. "Burglar bars and an alarm system in an average house would cost another R3 200, and three floodlights will push the bill up by another R600—then you have to add the cost of labour and VAT.

You're looking at R30 000 minimum—and there aren't many farmers who have that kind of money."

Mr. Schalk Pienaar, the Conservative Party's law and order spokesman, said the subsidy was "unrealistically low and the kind of security it can buy won't stop attacks or murders".

The chairman of Plaaswag in the small Free State farming community of Heilbron, Mr. Nico Viljoen, said the subsidy was "useless". "Farmers haven't got the money to put up security," he said.

"Most of these red areas in the Free State run along the Lesotho border, and a lot of those farmers are young."

Free State Agricultural Union security chief Faan Malherbe, who farms at Hertzogville, said his members were particularly angry about the age limit imposed on the subsidies. "The majority of farmers are younger than 60."

Transvaal Agricultural Union security chief Herman Vercueil also said the subsidies were "too small". "Most farmers won't be able to make use of the offer."

Unions Meet

93AF0651F Johannesburg THE STAR in English
2 Jun 93 p 3

[Article by Dirk Nel: "Bid for Unity To Combat Rural Terror"]

[Text] Pietersburg Transvaal Agricultural Union (TAU) president Dries Bruwer yesterday called for a united strategy by farmers—regardless of political differences—to resist terrorism, which he said was aimed at intimidating entire communities.

"The purpose of attacks on isolated farms is to force us to leave the land," he told a meeting of district agricultural union representatives in Pietersburg.

Upgrade

It was the first of several gatherings scheduled by the union for this week to discuss farm security and financial aid with farming communities.

Bruwer, accompanied by TAU executive members, was due to visit Nylstroom later yesterday before moving on to Schweizer-Reneke today and Middelburg tomorrow.

Union security spokesman Herman Vercueil urged farmers to upgrade their alarm, lighting and communication systems as a matter of urgency with the money which was recently made available by the Government.

Vercueil said the discovery of a map dropped at the scene of a recent farm murder at Letsitele near Tzaneen proved that the attack had been well planned by the assailants.

Conceding that there was a fine line between "terrorism" and crime, Vercueil said terrorism and crime flourished "on the wave of revolution".

He added: "But there is no need for panic. Get involved in the security network in your area."

"Also get men registered as police reservists, in order to simplify the process of arrests, so that we can effectively resist this threat to our farms and families."

There was strong support for curfews on farms.

Such a step would also help to ensure the safety of farmworkers who faced intimidation, farmers felt.

The president of the TAU's Pietersburg branch, Lourens de Jager, told The Star that most of the farmers were not hellbent on confrontation with radicals, but simply wanted to earn a decent living and raise their families in a relatively peaceful environment.

Delmas MP Dean Nolte said the establishment of a *volks eie* (nation's own) bank and investment company, designed to make more finance available for farming purposes, was being investigated.

Farm Raid

93AF0651G Johannesburg THE STAR in English
4 Jun 93 p 3

[Article by Clyde Johnson: "Hatchets and Knives Used in Farm Raid"]

[Text] Charl-Cilliers—A 47-year old foreman and two workers were attacked by five men armed with hatchets and knives on the Branddrift farm outside the town of Charl-Cilliers, close to Secunda, yesterday.

Police said the attackers—were all about 18.

Philemon Mahlangu (55) was the first to be attacked. He was forced into the house where the men then assaulted his wife (55).

The attackers then cut the phone wires and waited for the foreman, Evert Phillipus Kleynhans, to arrive home.

Escaped

On his arrival Kleynhans was struck with hatchets, bound and left in the house, police said.

The attackers escaped in his Isuzu bakkie, registration KSC433T, taking only cigarettes and liquor valued at about R100.

Bleeding profusely, Kleynhans freed himself and walked to neighbours for help.

He was taken to the Evander Provincial Hospital. His condition is satisfactory, and the Mahlangu suffered no serious injuries.

- A Colenso farmworker, John Dube (23), was shot

dead and another farmworker, Mandla Masoka (21), stabbed several times after two men attacked them at the Cormley Bank farm in the Natal Midlands early yesterday.

Farmers Warned

93AF0651H Johannesburg THE STAR in English
4 Jun 93 p 3

[Article by Norman Chandler: "Farmers Urged To Avoid Conflict"]

[Text] Farmers have been urged to take a step back from declaring "war" on blacks by not taking too literally inflammatory statements such as "Kill the Boer".

They were told at a series of meetings throughout the Transvaal this week that such a conflict had to be avoided at all costs.

Instead, farmers were told to become more security conscious. The new approach comes from the right-wing-supporting Transvaal Agricultural Union (TAU) days before talks about farm security are to be held with the Government.

There has been a total of 126 rural attacks, with a number of fatalities, this year.

Herman Vercueil, chairman of the TAU's security committee, said yesterday that a white-black clash had to be prevented at all costs. He revealed that new security plans for farmers were being formulated and would be finalised on Monday, after which talks on security would be held between the South African Agricultural Union and the Government on Wednesday.

"The plans involve precautions being taken at grassroots level," Vercueil said, adding that further details would be made known later.

He said there had been an "emotional outpouring from Potchefstroom" but it had to be understood that when inflammatory calls were made by the ANC and the PAC to "kill the Boere", farmers should not take these literally.

"Rather, farmers should get together and plan the safety of their families and their farms. The police cannot put manpower on the farms of the elderly because they simply don't have the men. We must provide our own security."

Vercueil said the R50 million being provided by the Government to aid security on farms was inadequate and claimed the Government was not particularly interested in the plight of the farmer.

Farmers were urged to provide communication links with neighbours, teach wives and children about security and learn first aid.

Earlier, TAU president Dries Bruwer said a "revolutionary war" was taking place in South Africa and that this was a "fight against communists." He claimed the top structure of the ANC was the same as that of the S.A. Communist Party and that murder and robbery on our farms "was being condoned by them."

Bruwer, who is a CP MP [expansion not given], predicted the Government would not win next year's election because of intimidation.

Explaining why the TAU had decided to link up with the recently established Afrikaner Volksfront—an organisation comprised of right-wing groups—Bruwer said the "ANC and its allies are trying to bring the economy to its knees. They are behind the security situation in South Africa; they shout from their platforms for farmers to be killed."

"They want to intimidate the farmer off his land. But we will not bend to the ANC. We will not walk the road of Zaire, Kenya or Zimbabwe. I see no alternative but to be part of the Volksfront."

Curfew Demanded

93AF0651H Johannesburg THE STAR in English
4 Jun 93 p 3

[Article by Clyde Johnson: "Letter Writers Demand Lowveld Curfew"]

[Text] Nelspruit—Protest letters, signed by lowvelders wanting a curfew because of escalating murders, attacks and crime, are to be handed to police stations throughout the region today at noon. And unless the demands are met, signatories say they reserve the right to take the law into their own hands.

They are demanding:

- The implementation of a curfew.
- The issue of automatic weapons to farmers.
- Subsidies to farmers for security fencing and radios.
- Special security measures for elderly people and scholars.
- Regular patrols and cleaning up of high-risk areas such as squatter camps and compounds.

One of the protest letter organisers, Hennie Kritzing of Nelspruit, said people from all political parties—including the National Party—had already signed it.

The letter asks the SAP [South African Police] to report back in detail through the local press as to what steps will be taken to implement the signatories' demands.

Angola

UK Arms Embargo Lifting 'Not a Surprise'

MB1008165193 London BBC World Service in English
1515 GMT 10 Aug 93

[From the "Focus on Africa" program]

[Text] This week, Britain has lifted its arms embargo on Angola. It follows hard on the heels on America's decision to lift a ban on supplies of non-lethal aid to the MPLA [Popular Movement for the Liberation of Angola] government, which has been fighting a renewed offensive by Jonas Savimbi's UNITA [National Union for the Total Independence of Angola] rebels. The British decision is in line with the United Nations' condemnation of the resumption of the Angolan civil war which the Security Council has blamed on UNITA, and it comes at a time when Luanda government forces are on the defensive in several cities across the country. But UNITA has also lost the support of Washington, which used to supply it with arms but has now recognized the MPLA. When UNITA's London representative Isaias Samakuva came into the studio, Akwe Amosu asked him if he was surprised by Britain's decision to lift the arms embargo:

[Begin recording] [Samakuva] We don't think so. It is not a surprise for UNITA. After the lifting of the arms embargo by the United States, we have seen lots of countries following the same example. Then, it is not a surprise for UNITA.

[Amosu] How worrying is it?

[Samakuva] It is not so worrisome. I mean, the country, as I have been saying many times, the country doesn't need more weapons. What we need is actually more initiatives towards a peaceful solution—this is what we need. The arms will not help the situation in the country.

[Amosu] But, I mean, one of the things that people said very soon after the war started again was that the MPLA side was very under equipped and very badly resourced in military terms and that's obviously going to change now. That is changing now.

[Samakuva] Well, this is what the people say but the facts are different, because we can see the government with lots of equipment. UNITA has captured lots of equipment. Actually, the rifles, all the weaponry that we are using now has been captured from the government. Then, I don't think that will change. What the government needs is actually people with courage, with morale, with motivation to fight people that know or have motivation for what they are fighting for. I think this is what the government needs.

[Amosu] Well, I'm sorry to press you on this point, but I remember the time when UNITA was granted stingers by the United States and that it was quite clearly plain to a great many observers that that didn't have a material

effect on UNITA's capacity to hit at the government forces, particularly, of course, the air force. You can't really seriously say that having access to the most sophisticated armaments and material as well is not going to be good for the MPLA government?

[Samakuva] Well, what I'm suggesting is that the government has never had lack of arms. The government has always had good equipment, sophisticated equipment which we have been captured... [sentence as heard]

[Amosu, interrupting] But we have had people coming and telling us that there have been these raw and young recruits were bashing without proper uniforms, carrying pieces of wood instead of AK-47's, that they all really back there in November they had very little. [sentence as heard]

[Samakuva] Of course, those people will say so, they want to sell arms, they want money. This is the point, but everybody knows that the government has enough equipment. What the generals there are doing in fact is to lobby to get more arms, because in the meantime, they want to make commission on those sales. [end recording]

UN Special Representative Goes to Zaire for Talks

MB1008195893 Luanda Radio Nacional Network in Portuguese 1900 GMT 10 Aug 93

[Text] UN Special Representative Alioune Blondin Beye went to Zaire today to discuss the Angolan crisis with Zairian authorities. What Beye seeks is Zaire's support for his efforts to reestablish government-National Union for the Total Independence of Angola [UNITA] talks. The UN special representative has already been to Namibia with the same aim. He is scheduled to go to Libreville, the Gabonese capital, after his Zairian visit.

UNITA's Valentim Levels Criticism

MB1108141693 London BBC World Service in Portuguese 2030 GMT 10 Aug 93

[From the "Last Minute" program]

[Text] Indications are that Alioune Blondin Beye's African peace initiative pleases no one. In a telephone interview from Huambo, Jorge Valentim, spokesman for the National Union for the Total Independence of Angola [UNITA], criticized the Malian diplomat, claiming that he could be playing the Popular Movement for the Liberation of Angola's [MPLA] game.

[Begin Valentim recording] Besides visiting neighboring countries, the UN secretary general's representative should also visit Huambo to meet with UNITA leaders in order to discuss the question of peace. He should not only go to neighboring countries because this could help the MPLA's game. The MPLA has opted for a purely military option. [end recording]

Valentim also criticized the British Government for its decision yesterday to lift the ban on the sale of arms to

the Angolan Government. The UNITA spokesman said that was the biggest mistake in history.

[Begin Valentim recording] With all due respect for the British Government and its democratic tradition, I will say that the lifting of the triple zero option by Great Britain is the biggest mistake in history, for it will not help in anyway. Luanda does not have the money to pay for the weapons; it will pay with Angolan blood. The government's coffers are empty. What the Angolan people want is peace, survival, and understanding.

So far we have not bought a single bullet, but we will not accept being wiped off the map of our own country. Everyone should know that no one will agree to commit suicide. Besides, we have many friends in the world, even in the countries whose governments are not behaving in a proper manner. Some forces are very favorable to UNITA. [end recording]

Jorge Valentim also talked about the situation of Dom Pedro Luis, the bishop of Bie and Cuito. According to reports from Luanda, the bishop was abducted by Jonas Malheiro Savimbi's men. Valentim denies the reports and says the bishop is alive and well in areas controlled by UNITA.

[Valentim] Dom Pedro Luis Antonio, bishop of Bie and Cuito, and his group are in good health and safe. They are in UNITA-controlled areas and under UNITA protection. The bishop is exercising his religious and moral activities in freedom. [end recording]

Jorge Valentim refrained, however, from commenting on the military situation in Cuito and Menongue. Concerning Huambo, he merely said the government air force has not been bombing the city for two days.

Situation Reported Unchanged in Cuito, Cubal

MB1008195293 Luanda Radio Nacional Network in Portuguese 1900 GMT 10 Aug 93

[Text] [Announcer] The situation remains unchanged in Cuito and in Benguela Province. The government forces are continuing their mopping-up operations in Cubal District. Our correspondent in Cuito reports that National Union for the Total Independence of Angola [UNITA] forces shelled the city intensively today, claiming more than 20 civilian lives. Abel Abraao reports:

[Begin Abraao recording] The situation in Cuito is not showing any signs of improving in the operational theater. UNITA has intensely shelled the city with heavy artillery over the last few hours. It has also been carrying out direct attacks on civilians. Hospital sources told us this evening that the UNITA rebels killed more than 20 civilians this afternoon alone. Those sources say some 50 civilians wounded by UNITA today may perish within the next few hours because of the lack of medicine that Cuito has experienced for several months now.

As I report to you, UNITA is using its long-range artillery to pound the town and is carrying out direct

attacks on various parts of Cuito. The war that has beset Cuito over the past few days is both merciless and unprecedented. The government forces are firmly and steadfastly defending Cuito's peaceful citizens and causing considerable human and material losses to the enemy of the people. [end recording]

[Announcer] In Benguela, the Angolan Armed Forces, FAA, are continuing their mopping-up operations in Cubal, an area the government forces recently freed from UNITA's clutches. The FAA commander for Cubal has urged the UNITA soldiers to surrender to the FAA forces. The FAA forces are continuing their mopping-up operations with a view to eliminating pockets of resistance by UNITA soldiers who fled Cubal after their defeat. The FAA's aim is to consolidate its positions and seek a new situation in the operational theater. Colonel Jose Manuel de Sousa, Cubal Military Group commander, has told Radio Benguela special correspondent Mario Afonso that more than 45 UNITA soldiers were killed in the latest operations. He added that our forces recovered one Land Rover with a 106-mm cannon, one (?ZG-1) antiaircraft artillery weapon, personnel carriers, and mortars. In his interview, the FAA commander for Cubal called on the Armed Forces for the Liberation of Angola [FALA] soldiers to move away from Jonas Savimbi's warmongering stand. He urged them to turn themselves over to the FAA forces so that democratic gains can be defended together.

[Begin De Sousa recording] The FALA soldiers who are currently under Mr. Jonas Malheiro Savimbi's orders must drop Mr. Savimbi's warmongering behavior and surrender to the FAA forces, so a bloodshed can be avoided. We are a united people who have made many sacrifices. Deep down, we are brethren. [end recording]

Correction to Catholic Bishop Reportedly Evacuated

MB1008141893

The following correction pertains to the item headlined "Catholic Bishop Said Evacuated," published in the 10 August Sub-Saharan Africa DAILY REPORT on page 10:

Column one, graf two, from sentence one, make read: ...Savimbi's 59th birthday. There were only air raids far away from the city.... (rewording)

Same column, graf three, from sentence two, make read: ...over the city. Apparently there were bombings, but in areas some 40 to 100 km from the city. The people have been more at ease. They have been going directly to the market place and are in the streets as usual [words indistinct]. [new graf]

[Unidentified correspondent] Reports say that many people have been wounded following the latest air raids, yesterday and the day before yesterday. [new graf]

[Barcelar] Yes, many people have been wounded and killed here in Huambo and its outlying areas (?over the last six days). (?I do not have) exact figures [words

indistinct] the number of people killed is about 200 [words indistinct] bury their dead directly, without informing the few relevant authorities there are at this stage. (?There are no) precise figures for the wounded, either. The hospital has attended to many maimed people, but there are various hospital units in different areas and they depend on missions, or doctors from the central hospital. There are no exact figures for those people. We visited a hospital section where there were several maimed and wounded people by the operations theater. The hospital staff is working at an intense pace because there are no antibiotics, there is no blood for transfusions, and there is not even running water in the hospital. People are using water from the wells, which is not sterilized, and this explains why some of the wounded have serious ailments. Infection tends to set in after operations and sometimes patients die after undergoing surgery. [new graf]

[Correspondent] It has... (clearing words indistinct, rewording)

Column two, second complete graf, sentence six, make read: ...school. The same is said to have happened with the bishop of Cuito, who is reported to have been sent to the... (rewording)

Mozambique

Opposition Rejects Government Electoral Law Proposal

MB1008153493 Maputo Radio Mozambique Network in Portuguese 1030 GMT 10 Aug 93

[Report by Emilio Manhique]

[Text] The multiparty talks continue to be stuck on Article 16 of the Draft Electoral Law. The 12 unarmed parties, plus the Mozambique United Front-Democratic Convergence and National Reconstruction Party [Fumo-PCDRN], and the Mozambique National Resistance [Renamo], have categorically rejected the proposal the government presented on 5 August in an effort to overcome the multiparty talks impasse. Fumo reaffirmed its stand that it supports Renamo's proposal concerning the division of National Elections Commission seats into seven for the government, seven for Renamo, and seven for the remaining political parties. The 12 parties and Renamo voiced views along similar lines after consultation with the Renamo leadership in Maringue.

Nonetheless, the National Convention Party [PCN] has gone ahead and adopted a stance which, according to Justice Minister Ossumane Ali Dauto, could mean overcoming the current stalemate. The PCN believes that the nation's best interests must be placed above party interests and that both sides must make concessions. One salient feature of today's session was that some opposition political parties, which had previously attacked the country's judicial system and the media, have now

trained their guns on the UN operations in Mozambique and Aldo Ajello, its representative.

Ripua, of the Mozambique Democratic Party [Pademo], accused the United Nations of favoring the Mozambican Government. He said that if Aldo Ajello is tired, he should be replaced. Ripua described as threats the statements made by Aldo Ajello last week, when he noted the need to urgently approve the Electoral Law so that the UN Security Council can comment on the Mozambican electoral process.

Inacio Chire, of the PCN, said it is not the fault of the opposition that the process is behind schedule. He added that no pace can be imposed on the talks and noted that statements such as those made by Aldo Ajello are not good for the Mozambican people. Inacio Chire concluded by saying that it is clear the Draft Electoral Law discussions will not be completed by 18 August.

Chissano Receives Visiting Zambian Foreign Minister

MB1008184393 Maputo Radio Mozambique Network in Portuguese 1730 GMT 10 Aug 93

[Text] President of the Republic Joaquim Alberto Chissano received Zambian Foreign Affairs Minister Vernon Mwaanga in Maputo this afternoon. Minister Mwaanga has been on a visit to our country since 6 August. Nothing has been disclosed about what the two officials may have discussed. This morning the Zambian foreign minister was received by Mineral Resources Minister John Kachamila in his capacity as chairman of the Joint Mozambique-Zambia Cooperation Commission.

Renamo Official Says Government Selling Relief Food

MB1008144993 London BBC World Service in Portuguese 2030 GMT 9 Aug 93

[From the "Last Minute" program]

[Excerpt] [passage omitted] This afternoon our reporter Joao van Dunem held a telephone interview with Almeida dos Santos, the Mozambique National Resistance [Renamo] spokesman in Maringue. Dos Santos said his movement does not want two administrations in Mozambique and explained the reasons for the controversy:

[Begin recording] [Dos Santos] The people living in Renamo-controlled areas are not receiving food, and they face shortages of food and clothing. This is happening because the international community is sending considerable food aid and medicine to these people, but the aid is not reaching areas controlled by Renamo. Only part of the food is reaching our areas, and this is what we are trying to fight. If you travel through the cities of Beira, Maputo, Chimoio, Tete, and so on, you will realize that food and medicine, destined for the people currently affected by food shortages, are being sold in shops. We want to solve all these problems. We want

only one administration [words indistinct] to help President Chissano control the country in a better way, for him to know what is happening in Maringue, Alto Molocue, and so on. When the Mozambique Liberation Front says it controls the districts—for instance, Alto Molocue—it is only referring to towns, because all the other areas and locations are controlled by Renamo. [end recording]

Namibia

Cabinet Welcomes Walvis Bay Exclusion From Constitutions

MB1008120293 Johannesburg SAPA in English 1141 GMT 10 Aug 93

[Text] Windhoek Aug 10 SAPA—Namibia's cabinet on Tuesday welcomed the majority decision by South Africa's [SA] multiparty negotiators to exclude Walvis Bay from the interim and final constitutions.

The move was consistent with Namibia's Constitution and United Nations Security Council Resolution 432, the Namibian Foreign Affairs Ministry said. However, Regional and Land Affairs Minister Andre Fourie was clearly out of step with his view that the disputed enclave remained part of SA and should be included in one of its future regions.

A draft resolution presented to negotiators on Monday urged the Negotiating Council to mandate the SA Government to promulgate legislation to transfer Walvis Bay back to Namibia. There was now no reason why the SA Government and the National Party could not join the majority of their negotiating partners by accepting the draft resolution as a constructive basis for the speedy resolution of the Walvis Bay issue, the ministry said.

The SA Government had always claimed it could not take a unilateral decision on the matter. But the draft resolution, introduced by the Pan-Africanist Congress and co-sponsored by the African National Congress and its allies, had given the SA Government an opportunity for a decision by a joint leadership representing all political viewpoints.

"The South African Government must, without further delay, assume its responsibility fully by committing itself to resolve this perennial dispute," the ministry said.

Swaziland

'Steady Deterioration' in Government Administration

MB1108082793 Mbabane THE TIMES OF SWAZILAND in English 11 Aug 93 p 1

["Comment"]

[Text] For the last five years this newspaper has been reporting in louder and louder tones the inefficiency of some policemen, the inefficiency of some prosecutors and highly questionable happenings in some magistrates courts. In other words there has been a steady deterioration in nearly all aspects of law, order, justice and general administration.

Because of inaction by heads of departments, matters have now reached a crisis point. At last everyone now sees that remedial action will have to be taken quickly. Good. No pain. No gain.

Why has it all happened? Major criticism must be levelled at senior administrative officers throughout the entire government. They have for years allowed inefficiency, stupidity and corruption to continue under their very noses. With some officers at the very top being guilty of dereliction of duty, laziness and incompetence. Proof of this is all around us.

Gross inefficiency in the selection of the most senior government officers gives us the bad governance we are now suffering from. Especially the in-fighting and sniping at each other. Relatives are promoted, promotions given because of one's position in society and promotion given because of favours granted, has now given us a most pathetic civil service. Ambitious, young civil servants find their path blocked and their keenness blunted.

The Civil Service Selection Board should be composed of civil servants with excellent, traceable records of achievement plus a number of business whose shrewdness and good standing are in no doubt. There are now scientific interviewing methods to put the right people in their right jobs. The careful selection of officers for promotion would revitalise the civil service. We now need civil servants with commitment, a conscience and a genuine desire to improve the efficiency of administration within government. The future selection of ministers is also a matter of extreme concern. The quality of ministers we've had over the last 25 years leaves plenty of room for improvement.

Liberia

UN Resolution Passed on Deployment of Advance Observers

AB0908121093 Monrovia Radio ELBC in English 0900 GMT 9 Aug 93

[Text] A resolution authorizing an advance team of UN observer mission to be deployed in Liberia in 15 days has been passed by the UN Security Council. This was disclosed at a meeting held at the Ministry of National Defense over the weekend with General E. M. Douglas, head of the UN technical team visiting Liberia, when the members of the team called on the minister of national defense, retired Major General Sammy Weah [name as heard]. Gen. Douglas, on behalf of the UN secretary general, congratulated the minister, chief of staff, and members of the Armed Forces of Liberia [AFL] for the signing of the Cotonou peace accord.

Earlier, in his welcome remarks, Minister Weah informed Gen. Douglas that the AFL as the national Army will be restructured by the constitutionally elected government and that vacancies created by the exercise will be filled by recruitment based on qualification and not on factional representation.

Sawyer Receives Advance Member of UN Technical Team

AB0908142393 Monrovia Radio ELBC in English 0900 GMT 9 Aug 93

[Text] The interim president of Liberia, Dr. Amos Sawyer, has stressed the need for urgent humanitarian relief for the people living in rural areas. President Sawyer, at a meeting with Mr. James Baker of the United Nations Department for Humanitarian Affairs, underscored the urgency to get relief supplies for people in (Tutusa-Gbakna) area.

Commenting on the political transition process, Dr. Sawyer expressed satisfaction over efforts exerted by all parties to concerned with the Liberian crisis to put in place the new political configuration prescribed by the Cotonou accord.

Touching on military issues, Dr. Sawyer said there were concerns relative to the need to launch effectively the disarmament process and to ensure that the levels of resources and manpower were adequate to facilitate the full scale deployment of an augmented ECOMOG [Economic Community of West African States Cease-Fire Monitoring Group] along with the United Nations observers throughout the country.

Responding, Mr. Baker said he shared the concerns of the interim president about the humanitarian needs of the people in rural Liberia, adding that the cardinal goal of the Cotonou agreement is the welfare of the people of Liberia. Mr. Baker further said that he is an advance member of a 10-man UN technical mission to Liberia.

UN Technical Team Begins Consultations

AB0908142093 Monrovia Radio ELBC in English 0900 GMT 9 Aug 93

[Text] Consultative meetings with Liberian warring factions, concerned groups, and the United Nations technical team to pave way for multiparty elections in the country have begun. The team, which arrived in the country over the weekend, met with officials of the AFL [Armed Forces of Liberia] after a meeting with the ECOMOG [Economic Community of West African States Cease-fire Monitoring Group] High Command.

According to the LIBERIAN NEWS AGENCY, one of the United Nations military experts, who was helpful in drafting the cease-fire document in Geneva, is on the team. The coming of the UN team is in compliance with the Cotonou peace accord signed last month by the interim government of national unity, the National Patriotic Front of Liberia, and ULIMO [United Liberation Movement for Democracy in Liberia] to end Liberia's three years of hostilities. Under the agreement, United Nations observers are to be deployed in Liberia to monitor the disarmament of warring factions by ECOMOG.

ECOMOG Accuses NPFL of Violating Peace Accord

AB1008222193 Paris AFP in English 2159 GMT 10 Aug 93

[Excerpt] Monrovia, Aug 10 (AFP)—The West African peacekeeping force in Liberia Tuesday [10 August] accused the main armed faction in the war-ravaged country of repeatedly violating a peace agreement signed last month. In a letter sent to the UN representative in Monrovia, Gerald King, the peacekeeping force known as ECOMOG [Economic Community of West African States Cease-Fire Monitoring Group] said the National Patriotic Front of Liberia (NPFL) led by Charles Taylor had "on many occasions violated the accord by various movements into ECOMOG positions."

The letter said the NPFL had made four incursions into ECOMOG positions in Kakata, 55 kilometers (35 miles) northeast of Monrovia, three in the Firestone rubber plantation area in Harbel, 45 kilometers (27 miles) east of the capital, six on the Harbel-Buchanan road and two on the road leading north from Buchanan, 90 kilometers (54 miles) southeast of Monrovia.

The peacekeeping force said the front's actions risked derailing the peace agreement signed July 25 in Benin, and it asked King to urge UN Secretary General Butrus Butrus-Ghali to take the "appropriate necessary action."

Meanwhile ECOMOG confirmed that it had agreed with the NPFL and humanitarian aid organizations to allow aid to be delivered to some 200,000 starving people in the NPFL-held center of Liberia. However, ECOMOG

warned the NPFL not to use the movement of relief supplies as a means to advance its troops toward Buchanan. [passage omitted]

Taylor Aide Appeals for Lifting Ban on Food Convoys

AB1108113093 Abidjan FRATERNITE MATIN in French 10 Aug 93 p 24

[Excerpts] The peace process toward a final resolution of the Liberian crisis is not in danger and the three signatories to the Cotonou agreement (July 28) will legally confirm this once again this weekend (13-16 Aug) in the Benin capital with the formation of a council of state, the executive organ of the transitional institutions.

Momolu Sackor Sirleaf, external affairs officer of Charles Taylor's National Patriotic Front of Liberia [NPFL], said this in Abidjan yesterday. In a short news conference at the Golf Hotel, he emphasized the normalization of the Liberian political situation. To illustrate this, he recalled that the NPFL, the United Liberation Movement for Democracy in Liberia, and the interim government (Monrovia group) have already taken action by appointing a representative each to the future council of state. [passage omitted]

But the highlight of Momolu Sirleaf's news conference was an appeal to the United Nations to lift the ban preventing humanitarian agencies from sending emergency aid or assistance to areas under NPFL control from Cote d'Ivoire. For him, conveying food in this manner can in no way endanger the peace process. If such were the case, he stressed, it would go contrary to the spirit and major objective of the Cotonou accord reached under the auspices of the Economic Community of West African States and Benin President Soglo. Summing up the situation in Taylorland, Mr. Momolu Sirleaf said a lot of Liberians were currently dying of hunger and sickness with children being the main victims.

At the request of the special UN envoy to Liberia, Trevor Gordon-Somers, the Ivorian authorities recently closed their borders with Liberia. For Gordon-Somers, "the continuation of humanitarian convoys was likely to jeopardize the inter-Liberian accord." Charles Taylor's external affairs officer expressed disagreement with this view in concluding his news conference, at which the national media was not significantly represented. [passage omitted]

Government Reestablishes Diplomatic Ties With PRC

AB1108142293 Monrovia Radio ELBC in English 0900 GMT 11 Aug 93

[Text] Liberia has reestablished diplomatic relations with the People's Republic of China and both countries are to shortly exchange ambassadors. The resumption of diplomatic relations, which takes effect as of August 10, was contained in a communique signed yesterday by

Liberia's acting foreign minister, (Sony Sherman), and the Chinese ambassador to Sierra Leone, Xu Cinong.

China broke diplomatic relations with Liberia in 1989 after the Liberian Government established diplomatic ties with the Republic of China, otherwise known as Taiwan.

In the communique signed at the Foreign Ministry on Tuesday [10 August], the Interim Government of National Unity said it recognized that the Government of Mainland China is the sole legal government representing all of the Chinese people. The Interim Government, in the communique, said it also recognized that Taiwan is an inalienable part of the People's Republic of China. LINA quoted the Chinese envoy as saying that the resumption of diplomatic relations is an important step in China-Liberia ties and said they will work to consolidate this relationship.

Niger

Niger-Nigeria Joint Commission Meeting Ends 9 Aug

AB0908153193 Niamey Voix du Sahel Network in French 1200 GMT 9 Aug 93

[Communique issued at the end of the ministerial session of the Niger-Nigeria Joint Commission in Niamey on 9 August; read by unidentified participant]

[Text] In line with the directives of the two heads of state, which are aimed at giving a fresh impetus to Niger-Nigeria cooperation, the Council of Ministers discussed and took far-reaching measures in the following areas of cooperation: agriculture and animal resources, desertification control, water weeds control, crop predator control, animal rearing, health, international road networks, road transport, electric power supply to Niger by Nigeria, funding of the Commission's projects by the two countries, and others. The ministers also examined the financial position of the Commission's secretariat and decided to take remedial measures that would enable the secretariat to fulfill its noble mission of promoting cooperation between the two countries.

On matters of general interest, the ministers reiterated their desire to continue cooperating under the auspices of the Commission. They also reaffirmed their countries' commitment to the objectives of subregional organizations, especially, the Economic Community of West African States.

Nigeria

Interim Government Discussed at Governors' Meeting

President Commends Governors' Efforts

AB1008220893 Lagos NTA Television Network in English 2000 GMT 10 Aug 93

[Text] President Ibrahim Babangida has commended state governors for their unity of purpose toward the

political development of the country. This was at a briefing with the governors in Abuja on the workings and recommendations of the Aikhomu Committee on the interim national government. He also paid tribute to Nigeria's first president, Dr. Nnamdi Azikiwe, for the significant role he is playing toward resolving the current political situation. State House correspondent Mohamed Lagbo reports:

[Begin recording] [Lagbo] President Babangida commended the governors for working together for the common good of Nigeria.

[Babangida] A lot of you are working together irrespective of the various political parties to which you belong. You work together on the common cause; you work together in an effort to even assist a sister state which does not belong to your political party and I think this is going a long way to build the Nigeria of our dreams, to build the Nigeria of our generation.

[Lagbo] On the Aikhomu Committee, which worked out the modalities for the establishment of the interim national government, the president expressed appreciation with the manner the parties set aside their political differences and came together to find common solutions to the nation's political impasse. President Babangida also told the governors that Nigeria's foremost nationalist and owele [traditional ruler] of Onitsa, Dr. Nnamdi Azikiwe, has shown concern over the political impasse and has been playing a significant role toward its resolution. He described Dr. Azikiwe's input as rich in content and announced that following a letter from the owele, recommending a meeting of all past rulers of the country who will avail to the government their wisdom and advice, a meeting of all past rulers and the president will be convened after the president has met with all interest groups. He said their input will be packaged and presented to the elder statesmen's meeting.

In reference to the impression created to the international committee that there is no democracy in Nigeria, the president said all democratic institutions have been put in place and are capable of taking decisions on behalf of the people. He gave the indication that all such institutions would remain under the interim national government. He said he would soon meet with members of the National Assembly to discuss the Aikhomu Committee's report. [end recording]

Vice President Details Interim Government

AB1008225993 Lagos NTA Television Network in English 2000 GMT 10 Aug 93

[Text] The Federal Government has restated that it will not under any circumstance reverse the annulment of the 12 June election. It also warned that it would declare a state of emergency in any state where there is a breakdown of law and order as a result of publications described as seditious said to be circulating in the country. State House correspondent Mohammed Labo reports:

[Begin recording] [Labo] Vice President Augustus Aikhomu said the country has now moved forward to resolve the political impasse. He gave further insight into the recommendations of the committee, one of which is that only service chiefs will serve on the interim national government council, which is the highest ruling body, while the cabinet will be made up of only civilians except for the defense portfolio. He said the government council will be headed by a civilian to be called head of state and chairman of the interim national government and will exercise his powers of head of state and commander in chief through the NDC [National Defense Council] and NSC [National Security Council] within the [word indistinct] of the 1989 constitution.

Other recommendations of the committee, he said, stipulate that the interim national government will see to the day to day administration of the country and ensure peace, stability, and good governance, as well as arrange, plan, and conduct free and fair elections at all levels culminating into a peaceful transition from military to a democratically-elected president. The interim national government will redistribute and reframe the national assembly. To this end, the vice president said, the National Electoral Commission will be directed to liaise with the two parties for the purpose of serious restructuring to enable the political class take over the parties outside government perception and management. He also said the interim national government, which is expected to commence on or before 27 August and terminate on 31 December 1994, will make deliberate efforts to streamline the economy for the incoming democratically elected government.

The vice president paid tribute to those who participated on the committee who, he said, demonstrated cohesion and unity of purpose as well as total commitment to national unity, social stability, and concern for a healthy economic growth. He called for political maturity and compromise in the national interest from the governors, just as was demonstrated by the party executive and elders that sat on its committee.

[Aikhomu] I would like to believe that you will all love Nigeria. You should realize that Nigeria will not be available to be loved if irrationality and vindictiveness characterized by violence, insolence, disruption, and external aggression were to be given [words indistinct] and national sovereignty. If you truly love Nigeria, you should not allow [words indistinct] to affect our [word indistinct]. This is the only way to avoid such terrible tragedy. [Passage indistinct]

[Labo] He said he made this remark because there are still some governors and some other Nigerians that were yet to appreciate the Federal Government's stand on the annulment of the 12 June elections which, he said, is irreversible. He drew the attention to the activities of those he called self-appointed activists among the public functionaries: human rights, business, religious leaders, and other teachers of intolerance and doom who, he said, specialize in selling attitudes and opinions designed to

provoke violence, disorder, and, eventually, a break down of law and order. And he warned that government will declare a state of emergency in any state where there is a breach of the peace. He directed the governors to take necessary measures to guide the controversy over the political development, more so when only a few individuals are at the center of the controversy, and vowed that government will not mortgage the interest of Nigerians for that of a few rich individuals who are calling on the international community to ruin the country they so love to rule.

At the end of the meeting which lasted over four hours, Information and Culture Secretary Comrade Uche Chukwumerije read the two-point communique adopted by the meeting:

[Chukwumerije] The meeting finally agreed that all reasonable steps should be immediately taken to reach an amicable resolution of the present impasse in a spirit of brotherhood. [end recording]

Aikhomu: State of Emergency an Option

AB1008161093 Lagos Radio Nigeria Network in English 1500 GMT 10 Aug 93

[Text] The Federal Government has warned that a state of emergency will be declared in any part of the country where there is a breakdown of law and order as a result of seditious and provocative documents being circulated secretly. The vice president, Admiral Augustus Aikhomu, stated this at the Presidential Villa in Abuja today while briefing state governors on the proposed political arrangement of an interim government. He asked the governors to beware of self-appointed human rights activists among public functionaries, business, and religious leaders.

Admiral Aikhomu stressed that the annulment of the 12 June presidential election was irreversible. He told the governors that they should recall that Nigeria would not be available to be (?loved) if irrationality, and divisiveness characterized any violence disorder, disruption and external aggression were to bedevil the society and national sovereignty [sentence as heard]. The vice president said that the interim national government council would be headed by a civilian to be called head of state and chairman of the interim national government.

Government To Announce Interim Government Members

AB1008162093 Lagos Radio Nigeria Network in English 1500 GMT 10 Aug 93

[Text] The Federal Government is to announce the composition of the interim national government next week. The government is already meeting with interest groups in Abuja to conclude arrangements for the composition of the interim government.

The secretary for information and culture, Comrade Uche Chukwumerije, announced this in Kano while

addressing a rally on the current political problem and efforts being made to solve it. Comrade Chukwumerije told the rally that government canceled the 12 June election to renew the process which had frustrated democracy as well as to enable it to build a stronger foundation for an enduring democracy in the country.

The secretary, who also visited the state-owned newspaper organization, said that one of the legacies he would like to leave behind was to ensure that media houses were redistributed for a more genuine and sound national opinion.

Press Official Clarifies Electoral Procedures

AB1008220593 Lagos NTA Television Network in English 2000 GMT 10 Aug 93

[Text] The chief press secretary to the vice president, Mr. Nduka Irabo, clarified this evening that the elections to be conducted include local government elections due in December this year, the presidential election sometime before December 1994, and other elections that may become necessary. This raises the impression that the interim government will conduct elections at all levels of government.

Police Take Safety Measures, Warn Against Trouble

AB1008171593 Lagos Radio Nigeria Network in English 1500 GMT 10 Aug 93

[Text] Adequate security arrangements have been put in place by the Nigeria police throughout the country to protect life and property of all Nigerians against any threats or political intimidation. The inspector general of police, Alhaji Aliyu Attah, told newsmen in Lagos today that some of the security arrangements will take effect in the next 24 hours. He also said that various striking units have been put on the alert in most strategic locations to deal promptly with any act of lawlessness. Alhaji Aliyu advised the people to go about their lawful business without any fear of threats or intimidation.

The inspector general rather warned those fomenting trouble to desist in their own interest. He said that some people have been arrested for their involvement in generating civil disturbance in Lagos and will soon be prosecuted.

Papers on Political Stalemate, Abiola's Trip, Other Issues

AB1008155593 Lagos Voice of Nigeria in English 1030 GMT 10 Aug 93

[From the press review]

[Text] Two papers, the REPUBLIC and the HERALD, report how the two political parties in Nigeria—the Social Democratic Party, SDP, and the National Republican Convention, NRC—influenced the military in the political development of the country. They quote Nigeria's secretary for foreign affairs as stating that the

refusal of both parties to conduct a fresh election between 14 and 27 August this year is making it impossible for the military to disengage from power on 27 August.

In a related story, the papers say prominent Nigerians have been making frantic efforts to resolve the political stalemate in the country. The HERALD names Oba Okunade Sijuade, the Ooni of Ife [traditional chief title] as stating that all traditional rulers in Nigeria supported peace and the corporate existence of Nigeria, and that nothing should be done to disintegrate it.

However, the DAILY TIMES, the GUARDIAN, and the CHAMPION highlight the interview the Social Democratic Party [SDP] presidential candidate, Chief M.K.O. Abiola, had with the Cable Network News, CNN, in New York yesterday, Monday [9 August], on the political situation in Nigeria. According to the papers, Chief Abiola does not support the international community boycotting Nigerian oil but that the proceeds from it should be kept in a special account so that it will not get to the interim government. The papers further quote the SDP presidential flagbearer as advising that the oil proceeds will only be released when an elected government based on the 12 June poll is installed in Nigeria.

The DAILY TIMES, the GUARDIAN, and the CHAMPION say Chief Abiola does not support anything that will damage the Nigerian economy, however. The GUARDIAN explains further that the SDP presidential candidate is in the United States to seek international support against the Nigerian Government because of the political crisis so that it does not lead to chaos.

The CHAMPION and the GUARDIAN also note that Chief Abiola has denied the allegation that he was hobnobbing with the suspected coup plotters of 1992 to destabilize Nigeria.

In the same vein, both papers report that the Association for Democracy and Good Government in Nigeria, ADGN, comprising prominent Nigerians like Nigeria's former heads of state, General Olusegun Obasanjo, Gen. Buhari, and others, have urged the government to hold the result of the 12 June poll. The papers say the argument is that the present political issue is neither ethnic nor sectional. According to the papers, these Nigerians said this at Ota, in Ogun State of Nigeria.

While the GUARDIAN reports that the police in Abuja yesterday stopped the SDP from holding its meeting because of a discord in the party, the CHAMPION says the SDP has disowned the elders of the party for the same meeting. Both the GUARDIAN and the CHAMPION say the discord in the SDP is the result of the decision of the national executive of the party to support the interim national government in order to resolve the political stalemate in Nigeria.

Togo

Olympio States Conditions for Return to Lome

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[Text] The opening of the campaign for the 25 August presidential elections has been postponed to midnight. The government made this decision to enable Gilchrist Olympio to return to Lome today. Here is our special correspondent Raphael Mbadanga with a report from Lome.

[Begin Mbadanga recording] After the intervention of the International Monitoring Committee on the Ouagadougou Accord, the Togolese authorities agreed to postpone the opening of the electoral campaign to midnight today to enable Gilchrist Olympio to return to Lome to undergo the medical examination by local doctors as stipulated under the Togolese Electoral Code. According to the chairman of the Monitoring Committee, Burkina Minister of State Hermann Yameogo, about 30 security agents have even been selected to ensure Mr. Olympio's security and a helicopter has also been chartered to pick him up from the Ghana-Togo border where he is now. The only hitch is that since this morning, Mr. Olympio has not been seen here in Lome officially, which is making some observers say that his participation is almost uncertain.

Meanwhile, thousands of the incumbent's supporters, wearing T-shirts and caps bearing his picture, have assembled at Colombe de la Paix Square since midnight. This morning, they started marching towards Lome II, the president's residence.

The ad hoc Communication and Audiovisual Commission, chaired by Abdoulaye Yaya, will start supervising the drawing of lots by candidates at the Palais des Congres at midday, to enable them to present their manifestos and campaign themes to the Togolese public. [end recording]

As you have just heard, Mr. Olympio has been given the guarantee for his return to Lome, which includes military escort to ensure his security. However, Mr. Olympio, leader of the Union of Forces for Change, who considers himself a refugee, says he is prepared to return to his country from Accra, Ghana, where he is presently exiled, only on condition that the authorities also organize the return of other Togolese refugees outside the country, especially those who fled to neighboring Benin and Ghana after the bloody Lome incidents. Our Paris correspondent Mohamed Youssoufou got Mr. Olympio on the phone this morning:

[Begin recording] [Olympio] I am not the only refugee and I am prepared to return to the land of our ancestors on condition that the refugees return home with me. I went to the border yesterday and I told everybody that if expected to submit a report to the UN secretary general on the outcome of his deliberations in Kinshasa and to

assess the political situation in Zaire. [passage omitted] I return home, they will return with me. The Ouagadougou Accord is not enough to ensure security for our refugees.

[Yousoufou] In short, you are refusing to appear before the medical panel?

[Olympio] Even if they wish, they could come along with the ambassadors to somewhere safe and then we will....[pauses] We however believe that in view of our relations with France and the bilateral agreements existing between our two countries, the certificates issued by top hospitals in Paris are enough. We also maintain that our Electoral Code specifically states that local doctors must simply certify your state of health. It does not state that they should examine you.

[Yousoufou] So, as far as you are concerned the security conditions have not been met to enable you to go to Lome today.

[Olympio] You must not only talk about my security but that of the 350,000 refugees outside Togo. We must ensure security for everybody and when I am returning home I will do so with all the people with whom we went into exile. This is what we want. People have forgotten that we have 350,000 refugees abroad. The Ouagadougou Accord does not even mention them. As far as I am concerned, this is a very serious oversight. [end recording]

Another thing to add to current political events in Togo is the reaction of Eyadema's entourage to the court petition of Mr. Agboyibor, who, as you know, has asked for Eyadema's disqualification. It comes from Gachin Mivedor, General Eyadema's campaign director, who talked to our special correspondent Raphael Mbadanga:

[Begin Mivedor recording] We listened to Mr. Agboyibor's statements. We have also learned that he filed a petition to the president of the Supreme Court defending Olympio's candidacy and invalidating that of General Eyadema. As you know, Mr. Agboyibor is a lawyer and a politician who we must take seriously but who could also make a mistake since to err is human. As far as we are concerned, since the Supreme Court is the recipient of the petition, it will be its duty to rule on it. This is not the time for controversies, and we will avoid playing such a pointless game. We must go to the elections under the terms provided, through our institutions, and in accordance with the 11 July Electoral Code. The rest is just idle talk and digression. [end recording]

France Donates Military Equipment for Elections

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GMT 10 Aug 93*

[Excerpt] The Ouagadougou III Agreements, signed to ensure the smooth operations of the democratic process, are continuing to attract much international interest. After the deployment of French and Burkinabe military observers, a large consignment of military equipment was received this morning at the headquarters of the French military cooperation mission in Togo. This important consignment consists of 1,600 pieces of combat gear, long-range antiriot communications equipment, as well as 10 Peugeot 504 pickups for the Togolese Gendarmerie. The total cost of the consignment is estimated at 225 million CFA francs. According to Colonel (Grand Manguet), commander of the French military observer team, the consignment is to be used to ensure the security of people and property during and after the elections. This gesture, Col. (Grand Manguet) explained, is the expression of the good bonds of military cooperation between France and Togo. He described this cooperation as sincere, permanent, and objective. [passage omitted]

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